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☞The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1861.

> On Thursday the Journal declared that the call for the meeting on Friday night was a "disunion pill." Yesterday it urged its friends all to swallow it, by attending and taking part in the meeting.
> —*Lou. Courier.*

This is partly true, and partly untrue. The statement will do pretty well for the Courier, and, in fact, would do pretty well for any other secession organ. It is about as near the whole truth as that curious description of mouth-pieces ever get.

On Thursday we did declare, as the Courier says, and declare truly, as we take the liberty of saying ourselves, "that the call for the meeting on Friday night was a 'disunion pill'"; but we added that the pill was *Union-coated*. On the following day we did not, however, as the Courier says we did, urge our "friends all to swallow it",—an assertion which is altogether absurd, even from the Courier's own point of view, and in the Courier's own meaning. What we did urge may be briefly told; and, when told, will need no defence, in the estimation of any true Kentuckian or of any true man. We shall tell the story very briefly indeed.

On Thursday, as we have said, if our readers will pardon us for holding the figure which the Courier has chosen to reproduce, we declared that the call for the meeting at the Court-House was "a Disunion pill in a Union coat." We also declared that in our opinion very many Union men had engaged to swallow the pill under the impression that the dose was a genuine Union medicament. On Friday, having learned meanwhile from authority perfectly credible not only that the opinion just repeated was correct, but, that, if any Union man so deceived should attempt at the meeting to spit out the pill on ascertaining its real character, the secessionists had determined to cram the nauseous bolus down his throat with "fist" and "club" and other instruments of secession surgery, we by publishing the plain facts set the victims of this mobbish artifice upon their guard, and called upon them, but upon no other Union men, to go to the meeting, if they thought fit, and, if the pill should prove to be a Disunion one or not to their taste in any other respect, spit it out, like men, regardless of all attempts at intimidation or coercion. We urged none of our "friends" to "swallow" the "disunion pill" or to touch it originally in any manner; we simply urged those who had been induced to put the pill into their mouths under the impression that the bolus was a Union one to insist upon their right to spit out the dose when they found they were mistaken, and not allow the secessionists to execute their threat by finishing with the "fist" and the "club" what the insidious schemers had begun with the cloak and the snare.

We urged nothing more. This is the head and front of our offending.

☞We presume that no citizen of Louisville believes, that, if the secessionists here had undertaken to hold a meeting under an open and unequivocal secession call, the meeting would have been interrupted in any mode whatever. We at any rate are confident that it would not have been. The meeting, beyond all question, would have been ridiculously small, but it would have been undisturbed; it might even perhaps have been held conveniently in one of the alcoves of Walker's, but it would have been held without the slightest interruption.

The secessionists, however, undertook, most unfortunately for themselves, a very different thing from this. They undertook to hold a meeting under a call so equivocal that Union men might be induced to sign it, and resolved at the same time that no Union man should speak or vote in the meeting, except at the hazard of life and limb! What the effect of this twofold undertaking would have been, if carried out successfully, is obvious. The proceedings of the meeting, no matter how extreme, would have been blazoned abroad as expressive of the sentiment of Louisville, and the names of the very men who under the threat of death or mayhem had been denied all free participation in the meeting would have been pointed to as vouchers for the hollow claim. The game was a cunning mixture of force and artifice dashed with unequalled audacity. But the game was not carried out successfully.

The secessionists are of course highly enraged at us because we opportunely discovered and exposed the game. Their rage is natural. We shall not try to help it. If, on the information we received touching their designs, and in view of all the other facts of the case, we had failed to do what we did we should have lost our own self-respect and merited the scorn of the proud and loyal community we would have betrayed.

ANOTHER TROUBLE.—The Nashville Patriot, as a contemporary says, reminds us that the South Carolina politicians have found another cause of discontent in the Constitution of the Confederate States. It is the three-fifths principle which riles them now. They call it a Yankee swindle, and declare that it is "radically wrong." They want the negro to count as a white man in the apportionment of representation—*i. e.*, one white man and one thousand negroes down there to be equal, in political power, to one thousand and one white men up here. Now, we rather think this would be regarded as "radically wrong" in the Border States. In a Confederacy composed of non-slaveholding and slaveholding States, the three-fifths principle and the five-fifths principle might be proper; but in a Confederacy composed exclusively of slave States, "white folks" alone should form the basis of representation. Whenever the Border slave States are compelled to leave the Union, they will see that they enter a "white folks" government, if the States do happen to be all slave.

> J. A. Calvert, Esq., has become associated in the editorial conduct of the Bardstown Gazette.
> —*Democrat.*

Mr. Calvert makes the Gazette an excellent paper. His political views are sound, and he enforces them strongly.

☞The St. Louis Evening News says that Mr. Green wishes to have himself as his own successor in the United States Senate. He couldn't have a meaner one.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1861.

☞We publish to-day the recent speech of J. T. Boyle at Stanford. The speech breathes throughout the highest and most fervent spirit of patriotism.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Boyle is one of the most earnest and unflinching Unionists in the State. Yet we do not know that he deserves quite so much credit for his indomitable loyalty as some others may deserve. The son of the illustrious head of the "Old Court" party, which on an issue of less magnitude immeasurably than the one now raised by the secessionists amongst us fought and won the battle of constitutional sovereignty in our proud old Commonwealth nearly forty years ago, he would be false to the very blood that courses through his veins if in this solemn and stirring crisis he were not what he is.

☞The Courier of yesterday thus sums up the resolutions adopted by the secession meeting of Saturday:

> They fix the blame of disunion on the Black Republicans; they recognize separation as a fact; they declare for a recognition of the independence of the seceded States: in the event of a failure to restore the Union on the basis proposed by Mr. Crittenden, construed so as to apply to future acquisitions of territory south of 36° 30', they assert that Kentucky should go, not into a Northern or Middle Confederacy, but with the South; they ask the Legislature to provide for arming the State; and they are in favor of a Sovereignty Convention.

Now, we have no doubt in the world that not a few of the men who have subscribed formally to the resolutions thus summed up are sincerely friendly to the Union, and have been prevailed upon or have prevailed upon themselves to believe that they are taking the very step of all others to render their friendliness most effectual for good. But unquestionably these men, whether few or numerous, are so many victims of credulity or of conjuration. The movement to which they are committing themselves is a movement for the immediate secession of Kentucky from the Union, and assumes the complexion that brings them over for the very purpose of bringing them over, and for no other purpose in the world. It is really a Disunion movement and not in any essential respect a Union one. Let us consider the movement for a moment.

We presume it will not be denied that the signers of the secret circular we brought to light a week or more ago are the originators and leaders of the present movement, or that the real purpose of the movement is authoritatively set forth in the circular. Certainly none of this can be denied without flatly denying at the same time the pretensions of the signers themselves. We reproduce the following section of the secret circular:

> In many parts of the State Southern Right's Clubs have been formed for the purpose of organizing an effective band of true Southern men, who will use their influence at once to place Kentucky in her proper position. We would recommend that you should also form similar Clubs at once in every precinct of your county under this heading:
>
> "We the undersigned, *believing that the dissolution of the Union is a fact*, AND THAT KENTUCKY MUST TAKE HER CHOICE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH, agree to form an Association for the purpose of maintaining Southern Rights AND PLACING KENTUCKY IN HER PROPER POSITION WITH THE SOUTH."
>
> Immediately after the formation of such Clubs, please apprise us of the names of Officers, number in the Clubs, and prospects of increasing it.

The clauses we have emphasized in this passage disclose the real purpose of the movement distinctly enough; they, in truth, leave no room for doubt on the point. If "the dissolution of the Union is a fact," and if "Kentucky must take her choice between the North and South," then, indisputably, a movement for the purpose of "*placing Kentucky in her proper position with the South*" is nothing more or less than a movement for the lashing of Kentucky forthwith to the so-called Southern Confederacy. The movement, therefore, contemplates secretly but clearly the immediate secession of Kentucky from the Union, and is designed to bring this end to pass. The originators and leaders of the movement can't deny this without eating their own words, and nobody else is empowered to speak authoritatively on the subject. The real purpose of the movent is the immediate secession of Kentucky from the Union. But this is not the worst of it.

The inevitable tendency of the movement is to effect its real purpose. "In the event of a failure", says the Courier, describing the resolutions of the secession meeting here, "to restore the Union on the basis proposed by Mr. Crittenden, construed so as to apply to future acquisitions of Territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., they assert that Kentucky should go, not into a Northern or Middle Confederacy, but with the South." In other words, the resolutions, as given by the Courier, declare for the immediate secession of Kentucky from the Union, *if the non-slaveholding States will not accept "the basis proposed by Mr. Crittenden, construed so as to apply to future acquisitions of Territory south of 36 deg. 30. min."* Such is the sole condition by which the purpose of secession is qualified even in this public declaration. In the secret circular the purpose is qualified by no condition whatever. Yet the two declarations are not inconsistent in the least. Quite the contrary. The condition brought forward in the former serves only to insure the execution of the purpose confessed in the latter and contained in both. We all know that the Union men of the Border Slaveholding States, with Mr. Crittenden himself at their head, have abandoned the basis in question, so far as they may be said to have held it, on the ground, first, that the basis, in the whole range of its provisions as construed by the secessionists, is not necessary to the safety or the honor of the South, and, secondly, that whilst thus unnecessary to the South, it is extremely obnoxious to the North. For these reasons, as is well-known, and most excellent reasons they assuredly are, the conservatives of the South have discarded the measure in favor of the one agreed upon by the Peace Conference, which although fair to the South is not unacceptable to the North, and, accordingly, is practicable as well as just. The basis defined above by the Courier has in a spirit of rational compromise been dropped by the Union men of the South and will not be claimed again by them. They never did insist upon it. They now drop it, as fitted only to defeat all hope of a rightful and peaceable settlement. It is this impracticable and discarded measure, differing from Mr. Crittenden's own original measure and from the measure of the Peace Conference only in being especially if not purposely obnoxious to the North, that the secessionists now pick up and brandish as an *ultimatum*, proclaiming that if the North will not accept it they are for the immediate secession of Kentucky from the Union. Of course they do not believe the North will accept it. They believe the North will reject it. And in this belief they are doubtless correct. The condition which qualifies their purpose of secession as avowed in public is consequently a nominal condition merely. Secession on such a condition is absolute secession. Nay, it is as much worse than absolute secession as a pitfall is more dangerous than an open pit. The condition is virtually no condition at all. It is a phantom condition. It is a bridge of air drawn over the gulf of Disunion, upon which Kentucky couldn't step without sinking instantly into the abyss below. Wherefore, we say the inevitable tendency of the movement is to effect its real purpose.

The real purpose of the movement, to sum up the points we have established, is the immediate secession of Kentucky from the Union, and the inevitable tendency of the movement is to effect its real purpose in the shortest possible way. It is accordingly in every essential respect a Disunion movement of the rankest dye. It is a movement which no friend of the Commonwealth and of the country should allow himself to be led by any promptings from within or without to favor in the lightest degree. It is worthy only of the patriot's sternest opposition. And we feel a confident and cheering persuasion that few if any intelligent patriots in Kentucky will be induced either by shallow and false views of interest or by the witchery of charlatans to lend the movement their permanent countenance. In no point of view can the movement deserve even the toleration of the friends of the Union. The cause of the Union in our noble Commonwealth is in the hands of wise and true men. If this new movement is a Union one, it is worse than superfluous; if it isn't, it has no claim upon the sympathies of Union men. In any event, and in all events, let Union men stand proudly aloof from the movement, or touch it only to resist and overwhelm it. It is fraught with evil, and evil only.

☞The army appropriation bill, which passed the United States Congress at the close of the session, contains an appropriation of $156,000 for forts Jefferson and Taylor in Florida. Although Florida had with all possible formality declared herself out of the Union some weeks before, she will no doubt send on a commissioner to Washington to claim the cash.

☞It can not be possible that all the citizens that took part in the secession meeting in this city understand the purport of the final resolution adopted. Amongst the names of those who are published as having taken part in the meeting, we find some of gentlemen of estate and reputation for intelligence. If they indorse and approve the resolution, they are sadly blinded by passion, prejudice, or personal ambition. If this be so, they will heed no warning word from us or from any other quarter. To all such as are not under the dominion of prejudice, passion, or personal ambition, we may speak, and with a confidence that every calm, well-balanced mind must reject and repudiate this first secession movement in Kentucky.

The resolution contains three propositions.

First, That the State is to be armed by the present Government.

Second, That then a *sovereignty* government is to be convened; and,

Third, That the *final* action of the Convention is to be submitted to the people.

Thus the people of Kentucky are asked to organize, under the government as it now exists, a standing army; that being done a *Sovereignty* Convention is to be called. The people are gravely and with seeming earnestness asked to arm and equip an army, and, that being done, to surrender into the hands of a Convention power without stint or limit. To the ears of freemen, men who from habit and education have looked with watchful and jealous care into the questions of powers in the hands of rulers, this sounds monstrous. A *Sovereignty Convention* with a standing army to execute its mandates! Is not this asking that the State be at once plunged into a most abhorrent despotism? Kentucky is to have a King, a Dictator, an Aristocracy, or our much loved republican government, as may suit the will and pleasure of this *Sovereignty* Convention. All power, civil and military, is to be surrendered to that Convention. It can make and unmake Constitutions, pass laws, adjudicate upon them, and enforce them by a military file or a company of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Every slaveholder in the State may go to his bed in quiet and wake up the next morning and find that all his slaves are by the fiat of this Sovereignty Convention as free as he—or the non-slaveholders may wake up some morning and find that they have been deprived of all part and share in the government; that their dearest privileges have been taken from them. Whose estate, person, or head would be safe under the rule of such a despotism? It will not do to say that the men elected would be a sure guaranty against any tyrannical conduct. Such has ever been the tyrant's plea for having power put into his hands. The men who are reckless enough to propose and advocate such a Convention, could not be trusted with such powers.

But it will be said that the *final* action of the Convention is to be submitted to the people. Now when will this *Sovereignty* Convention have its *final* action? The history of this world shows that very few sovereigns have voluntarily surrendered their sovereignty. Give to fifty or a hundred men all the revenue of Kentucky, with a standing army to keep them in power and in place, and the day for this *final* action will never come as long as might can sustain them in dignity and place.

This resolution is something brand-new in the history of American politics. If such a proposition can obtain friends to the cause of secession in Kentucky we will confess that we have mistaken the character and temper of Kentuckians. That cause is sufficiently odious already; this movement, this unfolding of its purpose, must make all lovers of freedom, all lovers of organized liberty hate it.

We have seen it stated somewhere that a scientific gentleman has been making very extended and delicate experiments upon the atmosphere, and has discovered a peculiar atmospheric condition that conduces to madness. We are apt to think that such an atmospheric temperature exists in the Cotton States, and is sympathetically active in Kentucky.

> WAIT.—Seven of the Southern States are at peace. They have found that repose *out* of the Union which has been denied them *in* the Union. The Southern States that still cling to the abolition Confederacy, after being teased, tormented, and insulted for a few months, will enlist under the same banner.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

This is the same tune which is rung through all its changes in our State, and therefore the reply of the Memphis Bulletin, though intended for Tennessee, suits the latitude of Kentucky exactly. The Bulletin says: "If making the South one vast camp, where thousands of citizens are diverted away from their peaceful pursuits into the occupation of the soldier; if to inaugurate a state of things in which 'wars and rumors of wars' continually keep the public mind up to fever heat of excitement—if to derange and interrupt the natural flow of trade and commerce, and live continually in the apprehension that it may be destroyed by the precipitation of a bloody civil war; if to make an unnecessary revolution, in the prosecution of which the bold, reckless, and selfish are likely to bear more sway than the peaceful, the considerate, and the patriotic; in which the tribunals of reason and justice may be overthrown, to give place to the arbitrament of the sword—if these things be '*repose*,' then have the seven seceded States found it. It is, however, such repose as may be found upon the thin crust of a slumbering volcano, with the heavings of its unrest muttering audibly beneath it. God forbid that Tennessee and the other Border States should ever seek *such* 'repose.' Our neighbor is a sad prophet of evil, and would fain persuade us that we are to be 'teased, tormented, and insulted' by continuing in the Union. By whom?—by that terrible fellow, the Illinois 'rail-splitter?' Why, don't you know, neighbor, that all secessiondom is in a perfect fury, because he *won't* even 'coerce' the *gone-outers*? We heard of one of your disunion allies denouncing him bitterly the other day, because, as it was alleged, the black republican rascal had spoiled the programme of a war between the Government and the 'Confederate States,' by which the *other* 'Southern States' were to be dragged into the last named cohoot, as the unwary vessel is dragged into the maelstrom. The denouncer seemed to apprehend that disunionism was about being 'played out.' It's no go, pyrotechnical brother! Tennessee was not 'brought up in the woods, to be scared' by such owl-croakings as that."

THINGS THAT CAN'T BE DENIED.—It can't be denied that the call published in the Courier of Wednesday for the meeting of Friday night was couched in such terms that Union men might consistently sign it.

It can't be denied that Union men in very large numbers did sign it.

It can't be denied that on Thursday one of the six originators of the meeting and of the secession movement here and in the State at large avowed that no Union man would be allowed to speak or vote in the meeting and that any Union man who should attempt to do either would be put down with the "fist" and the "club" and whatever other weapons might be necessary for the purpose.

It can't be denied that when the meeting assembled pursuant to the call the Hon. James Guthrie a Union man was not permitted to speak by the officers of the meeting and that weapons were drawn upon Mr. Jacob L. Smyser another Union man for having ventured to approach the stand.

It can't be denied, that, in the face of all these undeniable facts, the meeting at once became good-naturedly uproarious, and further proceedings were swallowed up in the general and unconquerable racket.

It can't be denied that the whole thing was lamentable.

It can't be denied that the responsibility for the whole thing rests upon the shoulders of the few hairbrained schemers amongst us who in their inexplicable zeal for the overthrow and destruction of their country forget not unnaturally what is due to the rights and the spirit of freemen.

> David Brampton, whose head had been bald for twenty years, recently had the typhus fever, and his hair came in as plentifully and as dark as ever.—*Exchange.*

We have seen a good many old gentlemen, that had been bald for twenty years or more, make their appearance with abundant crops of dark hair. Can the typhus fever have done it all?

☞The city of Philadelphia does not seem to have lost the confidence of the Confederates, for at the commencement of the Jefferson Medical College on Saturday last, 186 students graduated, of whom 109 were from the slave States. When the portion belonging to the seceding States get home, we trust they will be able to "medicine to a mind diseased."

☞The Charleston Mercury calls upon its friends to "keep cool." It had better first call upon them to *get* cool.

☞The small-pox is raging in Gallatin, Tennessee, while South Carolina is raging in the Southern Confederacy.

SPEECH OF J. T. BOYLE,

In Reply to Hon. Albert G. Talbott, at Stanford, Ky., March 4, 1861.

Fellow Citizens: The pretended friends of liberty, justice, and equality have ever proved the worst enemies of the people. No free people have ever had their liberties cloven down, except in the name of liberty, equality, and justice. Revolutionists always attempt to delude the people by appealing to the exalted virtues, sentiments, and principles of humanity, and in their name rush the people into mad ruin. I feel that it is an imperious duty to warn the people against those who utter fulsome eulogies upon our glorious Union, and boast of the sacrifices they are ready to make for its preservation, and at the same time cry aloud in the name of liberty for justice and equality, asseverating that we have neither in the Union, and urging the people of the State to a separation from the Union, and to form a Union with the extreme Southern States. I warn you, fellow-citizens, to beware of those who persuade you to the violation of your State Constitution and the disruption of our State government. I warn you against those who are busy in the land to prepare the people for lawlessness and violence and civil strife. Your safety and security are in the permanency of your free government, and the protection you enjoy is under the Constitution and laws. Let not pretentious friends induce you to tear down these ramparts of constitutional liberty. Yield not up to demagogues and traitors the ark of your safety. Spurn, I beseech you, every effort to persuade you to destroy your constitution and government, under the delusive promise of a better.

You may rest assured, fellow citizens, that these attempts to excite your prejudice, arouse your passions, and "fire the Southern heart," are to prepare you to destroy the Constitution of your State and call a State Convention to force Kentucky out of the Union. I am amazed that the men who made it are endeavoring to prepare the people to violate it and destroy it. The calling of a Convention embodying the sovereignty of the State can be done only in the mode prescribed by the Constitution itself. By the requirements of the Constitution a majority of the Legislature in regular sessions, and a majority of the people at regular elections, would both have twice to concur in favor of calling a Convention, before it could be done. It would require, at the shortest time possible, *five* years to call a Convention. Every officer of the government is sworn to support this Constitution. He solemnly appeals to God to witness that he has taken and will keep this oath. Will not every man of them who votes for a Convention perjure his soul? Will not those who aid and abet the movement and urge them to vote for it, be guilty of subornation of perjury? Have oaths no meaning? Have they lost their obligation? Are they to be utterly disregarded, and will the people approve it? Are these men right in supposing that the people of Kentucky have become so demoralized as to approve and sanction this impious and utter disregard of the most solemn oaths administered in the execution of the Constitution and the laws?

But, fellow-citizens, it is pretended here that the right of a majority to govern and alter and amend and change their constitution is reserved and declared in the schedule of rights set forth in the constitution. It is beyond question that a constitutional majority has this right to amend and change the constitution in the mode prescribed by the constitution. What reason would there have been for prescribing in the constitution the precise mode in which the convention was to be called and the constitution changed, if a majority of the people could change it at any moment? Would not the framers of the constitution have stultified themselves by placing these two clauses together in the constitution, unless they meant simply to declare that the majority of the people could call the convention and change the government, provided it was done in the way set forth in the constitution? Can a majority change the constitution every year? every month? Is it not plain that a majority can govern only in pursuance of the constitution and according to its provisions? Would there be any stability to government except by this constitutional restraint upon majorities? A man may be a good pigeon-shooter, sportsman, demagogue, or politician, without being a statesman, jurist, or safe adviser of the people, and I beg you not to take counsel of such, but to examine and consider these questions for yourselves. I am urging you to hold fast to that which you have tried and understand. Stick to your constitution and allow it not to be trodden down unconstitutionally by unconstitutional majorities. Men talk about resisting majorities as if to intimidate. Fellow citizens, if a lawless and unconstitutional majority should attempt to disrupt the Constitution and force Kentucky into secession, I am for resisting it by force if necessary. I believe it is the duty of every good citizen to resist the violation of the Constitution of his State and to maintain its supremacy at the sacrifice of his life. Do these men believe the people are craven-spirited and will tamely submit to the violation of the Constitution and the destruction of their government? Is lawlessness, and ruffianism, and violence, to trample over law and order and constitutional government? Are the people tamely to submit to the subversion of their government and the overthrow of constitutional liberty? Fellow-citizens, from 1822 to 1826, when the whole population of Kentucky was intensely excited by political demagogues, and when a majority of the people in passion and prejudice, under the cry against the three judges of the Supreme Court of the State, that they were three tyrants, three kings, &c., elected for successive years a Legislature that violated the Constitution and turned out the Judges for deciding questions of law according to the Constitution, and for vindicating this charter of the liberty of the people, your fathers and some of you, stood firmly in favor of the old court, and vindicated your rights. For successive years, the politicians fired the popular heart and inflamed the public mind, and thus for a season succeeded in their purposes, but the appeal was made from year to year to the people, and when passion and prejudice gave way to reason, judgment, and wisdom, the people of Kentucky, by a towering majority, vindicated "Boyle, Owsley, and Mills," and sustained the integrity of the Judiciary and the supremacy of the Constitution. The people ought never to submit to an unconstitutional majority or to the violation of their Constitution.

Fellow-citizens, I announced, a short time since, in a public speech, the moral and political axiom, "that good men ought to obey the laws, and bad men ought to be made to obey them." This gave offence to the enemies of your constitution, for since they believe in the general demoralization of the people, they reverse the maxim, and maintain "that good men *ought not* to obey the laws, and bad men *ought not* to be made to obey them." I put it to you to say whether I am right, or the enemies of constitutional government. You say I am right. Certainly I am right—"good men ought to obey the laws, and bad men ought to be made to obey them." This truth underlies the deep foundation of government and society. Deny it and you subvert government, destroy society, and give over all that is dear and good and valuable to anarchy. It is the fundamental principle of all good government, human and divine, and its truth and value is attested by the death of the Saviour of the world. The truth of this principle will be vindicated and illustrated, if need be, by the blood of the best men. This vast government with its great heritage for ourselves, our posterity, and all mankind can not, and you may rest assured, will not be surrendered without the greatest struggle the world ever witnessed. It may be preserved by forbearance and peaceful policy. I trust it may. But let it be preserved if it shakes the world to the centre of its foundations. One of the wisest and greatest divines and statesmen in our land has written "of our country, its peril and its deliverance," and vindicated the truth of this principle, and I trust every man in the land will ponder well his words of sober counsel and wisdom, and if acted on our country may be saved, and peace prevail in all our borders.

Now, fellow-citizens, for what reason are you urged to approve this movement? In order that Kentucky may secede and dissolve her connection with the Federal Government.

I ask your calm attention and consideration to a discussion of the reasons urged in favor of secession. You are reasonable and prudent men, and I do not believe will act in any given course without reasons for such action approve themselves to your judgment. Let us see if any of the reasons urged upon you are such as ought to influence and control the action of rational men.

1. You are told that some of the free States have passed liberty bills. What if they have? They are in violation of the Constitution of the United States and therefore void. Will Kentucky's going out of the Union repeal the liberty bills? Will her withdrawal help the matter? Will it not rather increase the number and offensiveness of the liberty bills? Are not these liberty bills, nullifying and unconstitutional as they are, harmless? Did not President Fillmore, in spite of liberty bills, have the negro Burns surrendered and delivered up? I put it to you to say if it is not absurd and silly to offer the existence of the liberty bills as a reason why you should become secessionists.

2. Again, it is urged that you cannot pass through the free States with your slaves, and I inferred that the impression was desired to be made that the free States had enacted laws prohibiting it. Now, I have never heard of such laws by any of the States, and I have understood that it was generally conceded as a decided question that you could pass in travel with your slaves through the States. I know that Mr. Clay always did it, and your present Representative passed without molestation with slaves through Ohio and Pennsylvania. A gentleman asks me if Lemon's slaves were not taken from him in New York. Yes, but not because of any law of that State prohibiting him from passing with his slaves. A number of abolitionists sued out a writ of habeas corpus, from a Judge of their own party, who decided the negroes were free, and on appeal the anti-slavery Supreme Court of New York affirmed his decision, and the case is now in the Supreme Court of the United States for its final adjudication, and is still undecided. There is no doubt that mobs and others, under the cover of law have taken the slaves of Southern men passing through the free States, and run them off, in violation of law and of the Constitution. But is that a reason why Kentucky should secede? The Constitution and laws of the country protect you in your life and liberty and property wherever you are. Your neighbor, Mr. Hocker, was throttled and robbed by his traveling companion and an accomplice in the city of St. Louis. So was your neighbor, Mr. Brown, and so are good men continually. But what would you think of me if I were to urge these as reasons why you should dissolve the Union and destroy the Government? If you were to go out of the Union because you cannot pass through the States with your slaves, would you secure the right in that way? What good would you accomplish by it?

3. It is urged as a reason why Kentucky should secede from the Union that your negroes escape and the fugitive law is not faithfully enforced. If Kentucky secedes will that prevent your negroes from escaping? Will the fugitive slave law be enforced after secession? From what Mr. Douglas and Mr. Pugh stated in the Senate, and from all I can learn, I believe the law has been as generally enforced as reasonable men would expect. Very few laws can be fully and thoroughly enforced. But it will not do to destroy the government because bad men and mobs violate the laws. If there shall be a dissolution of the Union, there will be no fugitive slave law, and no slave will be recaptured and returned. Then the Canadian line will be brought to the Ohio river, and the escape of the slaves made easy and frequent. Governor Dixon, who, I believe, is the largest slave owner in Kentucky, stated recently in a public speech that if the Union was dissolved it would depopulate the State of the slaves; that large numbers would be enticed away and run away, none would ever be returned, and to save them all from escaping, the owners would be compelled to sell the others off at half price. If the dissolution of the Union would prevent the negroes escaping, and enforce the fugitive slave law, there would be the shadow of a pretence of reason in urging you to dissolve the Union. But you see, fellow-citizens, that you will gain nothing by it, but lose much. Fly not from the good you have to the evil you know not of.

4. One of the most overwhelming and conclusive arguments in favor of a dissolution of the Union is that John Brown and others made a raid on Virginia and captured Harper's Ferry, and that other raids will be made on the South to incite the slaves to insurrection. Will dissolving the Union help the matter? Will that prevent the raids? Will it not multiply them? Did not the Federal Government arrest Brown and his villainous accomplices and suppress the insurrection? Is not the Federal Government and the Union of the States a protection against such incursions? If the Union is destroyed, will it not cause the multiplication of lawless raids by the villains all along the border? The men who urge you for this reason to secede from the Union must know that they endanger the whole border slave line with raids and insurrections. Will not every sane man pronounce this a silly argument for dissolution?

5. You are told, fellow-citizens, that you are denied your just and equal rights in the Territories, and therefore you ought to secede. Is this true? Has not the Supreme Court decided the question in your favor? According to the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, you have a right to take your slaves into the Territories and to be protected in them. This is now the law of the land. Will you secure your rights by running off and giving up all the Territories? Will dissolving the Union and surrendering the Territories to the North secure your rights in the Territories? Is it not absurd for men to press the denial of equal rights in the Territories as a reason to secede when you know by seceding you abandon not only all rights but all claim or interest in the Territories? It is palpable from the conduct of these secessionists that they do not regard the practical value of equal rights in the Territories as worth a farthing. It is only a hobby, something with which they desire to operate on the prejudices of the people and arouse sectional animosities. These men know that the Territories are not adapted to slave labor and they know that no slaveholder has any wish or purpose to take slaves into them, yet it will answer their purposes if they can use it to inflame the popular mind. Fellow-citizens, are not these men mistaken in supposing that you can be so easily deluded and thus led into irretrievable ruin?

6. You are told that the Republican President and party do not believe the decisions of the Supreme Court are binding, and that they will disregard them. How is this known? Who has declared it? I have read Mr. Lincoln's speeches, but I find nothing of the kind there. Mr. Lincoln is an able lawyer, so regarded by the bar of his State, and he well knows that all decisions of the Court of last resort are binding between the parties, and as a rule and precedent in all similar cases. But these decisions are not irreversible and irrevocable by the same tribunal. Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the States have been overruled and the very opposite principles established. Chief Justice Marshall decided that a citizen of one State could not sue a corporation of another State in the Federal court when some of the members of the corporation were citizens of the same State with the plaintiff. This was decided in the cases of Strawbridge and Curtis, 3 Cranch, and in that of the Bank of the United States and Deviaux, 5 Cranch. And the case of the Commercial Bank of Vicksburg and Slocumb, 14 Peters, was decided on the mere authority of these cases. This was the law of the land for years, until 1844, when the Supreme Court, in the case of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad vs. Letson, 2 Howard, overruled the former decision of Chief Justice Marshall, and the same court decided that the plaintiff, a citizen of New York, could sue the corporation of South Carolina in the Federal court of that State, notwithstanding some of the corporators and stockholders were citizens of New York with the plaintiff, thus reversing and overruling the former decisions, and establishing a new and more correct interpretation of the law and Constitution. Judge Wayne in delivering the opinion of the court, states that Chief Justice Marshall regretted the former decisions and thought they ought not to have been made and were erroneous. I could mention a number of other cases, some in our own State. But this is sufficient. The decisions of the highest courts of last resort are not irrevocable and irreversible, and this must be so in the nature of the case, unless we assume the perfectability of human reason and judgment. This is the fullest extent to which Mr. Lincoln has gone or ever can go. The President can have no control of the Judiciary. It is only now and then that he has the appointment of a Judge, and the Senate of the United States has to concur in the appointment. Under the Constitution, framed by the wisdom of our fathers, the independence of the judiciary is forever secured, and placed beyond the influence of the co-ordinate departments of the Government.

7. The secessionists, to justify their treason and as a reason for it, cry out that the South has been oppressed by the North. How, when, in what, have you, people of Kentucky, been oppressed? No, no man has felt the weight of the government in all the land. They tell you they love the Union and the Constitution as our fathers made them. Have we not the same Union and the same Constitution? Is there any law of which you complain or of which these secessionists complain? The Supreme Court has decided all questions affecting the institution of slavery precisely as you would have them, and in accordance with your constitutional rights. Is not their love of the Union a pretence, and their cry of oppression demagogism?

8. It is pretended that there is a settled hostility of the North towards the South, and a fixed purpose to eradicate slavery from the States. I have no doubt that there is a body of extreme radical men at the North who are ready to make war on the South, and on heaven itself, but these are but a few thousand out of the millions of the free States. Like the secessionists of Kentucky, they are wide-mouthed, noisy, and boisterous, and you must not suppose from the noise they make that they are numerous. The great body of the Northern people are conservative and will do full justice to the South. Let the opportunity be given, and you will find they are true to the constitution and to you. The whole body of Northern Congressmen recently voted for a resolution in the House of Representatives that there was no purpose or wish of the North to interfere with the institution of slavery in the slave States, and, the resolution being modified on motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, the House voted unanimously that Congress had no right or power to interfere with or disturb the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three, by Mr. Corwin, concurred in by the members of the Border States friendly and just to the South so far as it goes, passed Congress, and the following resolution to amend the Constitution was offered by Mr. Seward, and passed both Houses of Congress by the requisite constitutional majorities:

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

> *Be it Resolved By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring,* That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz:
>
> "That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

Fellow-citizens, is it not clear that the Northern section of the country, in the past few weeks, have shown a disposition to recognize all the constitutional rights of the South, and to peaceably adjust the difficulties of the country? If the politicians have done this under the pressure of public opinion in the North, is there not every reason to believe that the Northern people will render us that justice that reasonable men would ask? Let the people in the North and the South take the matter into their own control and all the differences will be healed and the troubles settled.

Fellow-citizens, if there is any other or better reason for secession than those already mentioned, I would like to hear it. If any man here has what he considers a just and good reason why Kentucky should secede, or the Union be dissolved, I would like to hear. I pause to hear the reason. I am anxious to be interrupted for that purpose. I feel confident I can satisfy any calm, considerate, sensible man that any and all reasons urged in favor of secession are silly, or foolish, or imaginary, and not such as ought to influence the conduct and action of any wise, prudent, and good man. You may put twelve men in that jury box, of all political parties and religious creeds, and on their oaths, God being their witness, they will return a verdict of condemnation against every reason and argument ever urged by secessionists in all the ingenuity of treason. Has no one a reason for the faith that is within him?

A gentleman says secede and dissolve to reconstruct and secure our rights. Dissolve and reconstruct to secure our rights! Fellow-citizens, the artifice and attempted deception of the devil in the great temptation when, from the pinnacle of the mountain, he pointed to the kingdoms of the world, and offered them to secure the worship of God, was scarcely more wicked and presumptuous. Who can reconstruct the Parthenon and Coliseum? Who can re-produce the works of Phidias and Pericles, of Angelo and Raphael? This grand and beautiful temple of American liberty, with all its fair proportions and beauty, its glory and greatness unrivalled, is the design and fabric of men, the like of whom the world has seen but once. It is the *chef d'œuvre* of the artist-statesmen of the golden era. It stands in the solitude of time, without a model, the wonder of the generations. Destroy it and *who* can reconstruct it? The men for such a work are not of this degenerate age, and do not belong to the generation of traitors. What man so foolish as to pull down his house merely to rebuild it again. Who would tear down a building of unequalled excellence, of incalculable cost, to remove a stain or a daub caused by a botch or a crazy man? No, fellow-citizens, let us preserve this sacred temple of our liberties. Let us regard it with the awe and the love that the ancient Israelite regarded the holy temple of Solomon in the City of God, for it contains the ark of the covenant of our liberties.

Fellow-citizens, you are urged to secede and go off with all the Southern States to establish a grand and glorious Southern Confederacy. You are told if all the Southern States will unite in this movement, it can and will be done peacefully and without war. Mark it—this is deceptive. On dissolution war is inevitable. I do not believe it is in human possibilities to effect a peaceful separation of the States. You are told it is to be a great Confederacy, the glory and wonder of the world. Cotton is to be king and Jeff. Davis is to be President, and tobacco and hemp and pork and mules and asses are to be subjects. Everything is to bow before cotton and yield to its majestic supremacy. You are told it is to be a government of liberty, equality, and fraternity. If the thing were attempted, it would prove the most signal failure ever recorded in the history of governments. They have no army, no navy, no forts, no fortifications, no public buildings, no means comparatively of either offensive or defensive war, and to procure these will cost hundreds of millions of dollars, and they have no money. When the money is obtained, and all those elements of national power and strength are secured, by heavy taxation and forced loans, how is the government to be sustained? If they adopt the highest tariff of duties ever imposed by our government, it will not produce the one-half of the $60,000,000, necessary for the annual expenses of the government, and $30,000,000 must be raised by direct taxes. If the little State of South Carolina shall, as it no doubt will, dictate the policy of the Southern Confederacy, there will be free trade and open African slave trade. Your slave property will be depreciated in value, and the heavy taxes to support the confederate and State governments, will grind the people to death. No free people who have lived under our blessed Union can bear the burthens of such a government. Your free spirit will be broken and your energies and life crushed out. You are told that all the kingdoms of the world will be anxious for commercial and friendly relations with the cotton kingdom, and that it will be the darling bantling of the nations. Who can believe it? All the kingdoms of Europe are anti-slavery, and France and England and the Germanic States are intensely so. Is it not vain to hope for sympathy from this source? They will be contemned by all the anti-slavery nations of the world, and a combination formed to crush out the hated government. These people must remember that India, Africa, China, South America, Australia, and the Islands of the Ocean, can and will produce cotton, and that the larger part of consumption of the world is derived from them.

But, fellow-citizens, is it not sufficient to prevent any wise and prudent people from joining in this movement, to see its direction and control surrendered to rash, hasty, passionate, and unwise men? Who is willing to trust men that have proved traitors to their government, and who have advised and instigated indiscriminate seizure and appropriation of private and public property? The conduct of these men, it seems to me, should deter all good and prudent men from enlisting in the traitorous movement. I trust that Kentuckians will never submit to the guidance of such men. But if dissolution were consented to by all the States, could the matter be adjusted without war? Fellow citizens, war would be brought upon us inevitably. How would all the various interests be adjusted without conflict? Consider them and see if the division can be made peaceably. What would have to be divided?

1. The Capitol and the archives of the government. Who is to have them? How are they to be divided in peace?

2. The navy and the vessels belonging to it. How are these to be apportioned?

3. The army and the munitions of war. Are all those confiscated and seized by the rebellious States to be brought into hotch-potch and divided?

4. The public debt. Who is to assume and pay it? How is it to be divided? For whom was the greater part incurred?

5. The Mississippi river and its mouths. Its navigation—who is to control it? Will the North give it up to the South? If it is proclaimed free to all nations, will not collisions occur between the citizens of the North and the South in the navigation of it, resulting in war?

6. The division of the Territories. How is it to be made? Will the North give it up to be made slave States? Will the South give it up to be made free States? They have run off and abandoned the Territories. Will they now lay claim to them, and, if so, how are they to be divided?

7. Commercial treaties between the two antagonistic governments. Can they be adjusted? The rights of each in the navigation of the dividing waters, and the jurisdiction over these rivers between the adjacent States.

8. The capture and rendition of fugitive slaves. If this cannot be settled between friendly and co-ordinate States, how is it to be done between jealous and inimical States? Will the South allow her slaves to be enticed and run off by Northern abolitionists with impunity? Will not attempt to re-capture result in collision and war? How are raids upon the Southern border to be guarded against? Who, like the Federal Government, can suppress these lawless incursions to incite the slaves to insurrection? I could easily go on and enumerate other elements to enter into this division which would certainly result in war.

Fellow-citizens, you may rely on it that war is inevitable, even if the separation could be made peaceably. The Border States may, by their wise and prudent policy, prevent war and restore harmony among the States. If war is precipitated, what devastation and woe and misery will follow! The war will proceed from civil to servile war. The lives of yourselves, your wives, and your children will be offered up as a sacrifice to this pestilential and lawless spirit of dissolution. The page of history is unwritten which records a parallel to the devastation and ruin that will fill the land. Jerusalem, and Paris in the awful Reign of Terror, will pale before it—

> "The potent rod of Amram's son
> In Egypt's evil day, waved round the coast,
> Ne'er brought upon the realm of impious Pharaoh"

a more withering, blighting, damning curse. The red flames of war will shed their lurid glare over the affrighted land. The stoutest heart will sicken, and the bravest men will shudder with the agony of fear. The world will be amazed at the folly and wickedness of the deed!

Fellow-citizens, this impending ruin has been brought upon the country by the politicians. This visionary scheme of a Southern Confederacy has been gotten up by the politicians who have lost place and power, in order that they may subsist, and plunder the unsuspecting people. The whole of the offices of the Southern Confederacy will be filled by Southern politicians, and they are clamorous for secession as their hopes and desires for office increase. In the North the politicians are ready to see the country plunged into war, rather than settle the troubles, and are even willing to see a dissolution of the government, as then all the offices of that government will be filled by the Northern politicians. Each government will have about the same number of offices that the present government has. So by dissolution double the number of politicians can hold office. You may rely on it, that political ambition and inextinguishable desire for office are at the foundation of all our troubles.

Fellow-citizens, it is lamentable to see men in the South hesitating to take sides for their country, under the apprehension that ruin may come, and they wish to be on the popular side. In the North you see men who must feel and know the necessity of decided action to quiet the country, holding back and even siding with radicals against their country, under the belief that the ruin of the country will be accomplished, and that they may be on the radical and popular side. The hope of the country is in the conservative prudence of the people, and the wisdom of the Border slave States. If the people can get the opportunity to displace the politicians, and take these great and grave matters into their own hands, they will be settled. I am persuaded the great body of the Northern people are conservative and for the Union, and will make every sacrifice to preserve it, and enter into just terms of compromise for that purpose. Give them time to speak and act and rid themselves of the pestilent politicians who have contributed to bring ruin on the country. Fellow-citizens, act with moderation and calm deliberation. Listen not to those who attempt to excite your prejudices and passions, and proclaim that the new President is for making war on the South. He speaks officially this day, and I doubt not while you listen, he is uttering words of peace to the country. Mr. Lincoln must be presumed to be a man of ability, and Mr. Seward is known to the country to be so. Mr. Bates I know myself to be one of the best men in the Union, and it is reasonable to believe that other members of the Cabinet will be men of like ability. And if they are, is it not unfair and like a politician to put into their mouths threats of blood and vengeance? Wait to hear the new President in his Inaugural. As sensible men, they cannot and will not attempt any policy which will precipitate war. The President certainly has too much sense to attempt to force judges upon the seceded States, or Representatives or other officers. He will not force the postal system on them or send invading armies for that purpose in the rebellious States. The politicians are but uttering their wishes rather than their belief, of what the new Administration will do. I do not believe he will collect the revenue, if it endangers the peace of the country. Certainly he will not force upon States the execution of laws in which they are alone or mainly interested, but where all the States are alike interested, as in the collection of the revenue, I believe the laws should be enforced. I do not believe in this regard he will go as far as I would. I trust and believe he will pursue a forbearing policy. Let him not be condemned before he is heard.

Fellow-citizens, if Kentucky and the Border slave States remain firm and true to the Union, all may be peace, and harmony at no distant day be restored to the country. Let every man act calmly and deliberately. Let him examine and consider the whole subject and see if any but a madman or a fool would so act as to bring war and ruin on the country. Examine and see if there is one solitary good reason for secession, and such as should influence the action of a prudent man in the common and unimportant affairs of life. Be sure you are right before you act. Do your duty to your God, to yourselves, and to your country.

☞Roger Hanson, in a letter published recently in the Cynthiana News, tells a number of home truths, amongst which the following one is of the most general moment:

> The friends of secession in Kentucky are deceived. They have seen only the surface of public opinion. When its great depth is broken up, the public heart will be found loyal to the core.

This is the pure and simple truth; and, what is more, it doesn't require a man of Roger Hanson's fine sense and penetration to perceive this truth. Any man, not blinded by secessionism or struck with panic or bewildered by ambition, may perceive it, if he will open his eyes. The truth is certainly lying in plain view of us all.

Mr. Hanson concludes the letter in question as follows:

> I am one of those who are for the Union unconditionally. I am not one of those who profess to be for it, if this is done, or that is done. I am for it without ifs, and for it forever.

That is to say, he believes he can't get his rights anywhere but in the Union, where, accordingly, he intends manfully to seek them. He is the very contradiction of a submissionist or secessionist. He is a fighting citizen, not a cowering and running one.

THE LAGO CASE—JUDGE TANEY'S OPINION.—We give below the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the Lago case. This was an application for a *mandamus* upon the part of the Governor of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, Wm. Dennison, to compel him to surrender, under the Constitution, a fugitive from justice from Kentucky. Governor Dennison had refused to do so upon the ground that the offense—stealing a negro, of which the fugitive was accused in Kentucky—was not a crime by the laws of Ohio. The Supreme Court has no power to grant a *mandamus*, but it distinctly affirms that the law is against Governor Dennison, and that it was his duty to deliver up the fugitive. So Kentucky gets the decision on the merits of the case, while the Court was not authorized to grant the remedy required. We presume, however, that after this the Governor of Ohio will conform his action to this decision. Here it is:

THE KENTUCKY AND OHIO MANDAMUS CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Chief Justice Taney delivered an opinion in the matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, Dennison, deciding it was a case of original jurisdiction, and in effect one State against another, and, therefore, the Court has jurisdiction under the Constitution. It is a case to compel the Governor of Ohio, by mandamus, to surrender a fugitive from justice from Kentucky.

The Court says that the demanding State has a right to have every such fugitive delivered up; that the State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question as to whether the act of which the fugitive stands accused is criminal or not in Ohio, provided that it was a crime in Kentucky, and it is the duty of the Governor of Ohio to deliver up, upon any proper proofs that the act charged is a crime by the laws of Kentucky; that the act of Congress of 1793 determines what evidence is to be submitted to the State of Ohio; that the duty of the Governor is ministerial merely, like that of a Sheriff or Marshal, and appeals to his good faith in the discharge of a constitutional duty, for the reason that Congress cannot impose any Federal duty on the officers of a State; and that where such officers are called upon by an act of Congress to perform such duty, he conceives it to be but good sense and good faith on their part to do so. And on these grounds the mandamus is refused.

☞An able gentleman in Richmond, Virginia, writes to us confessing that heretofore his mind has been "strongly tinctured with secession sentiments," but that now he is for the Union with his whole heart. He is pleased to add:

> If ever the Union shall be restored, if no more shall fly off in the rash folly of secession, this glory has been won by the Border States, by its firm, staunch advocates in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and to none more than to the Louisville Journal, which, undismayed amid the storm and the wrecks around, has pointed steadily to the sun behind the cloud, yet to shine serenely and brightly upon our restored and reburnished and resplendent common nationality.

THE LOST SLOOP-OF-WAR LEVANT.—The almost certainty now that the U. S. sloop-of-war Levant has been lost in the Pacific gives a melancholy interest to the following paragraph—foreshadowing her fate, as it were—from one of Mr. Russell's letters from Malta to the London Times, in 1854:

> We subsequently visited the United States corvette Levant, lying near, and were received with great kindness by the officers. She is a "*box of guns*," and would be a dangerous and crank craft in bad weather, owing to the size of her masts and spars, and the weight of her armament, &c.

I do not propose to comment on this, but simply to suggest that a vessel of war should be something more than a "box of guns," at least for those whose home is on board.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

☞Read the speech of Gov. Dixon which we publish this morning. The speech is strong, vivid, bold, and kindling. It is like the man. Read it!

☞The Legislature of Kentucky, at the recent special session, adopted the following resolutions:

> *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That the people of Kentucky view with the most lively apprehension the dangers that now environ the Union and threaten its perpetuity.
>
> *Resolved,* That we appeal to our Southern brethren to stay the work of revolution; to return and make one mighty effort to perpetuate the noble work of our forefathers, hallowed by the recollections of a thousand noble deeds.
>
> *Resolved,* That we protest against the use of force or coercion by the General Government against the seceding States, as unwise and inexpedient, and tending to the destruction of our common country.
>
> *Resolved,* That as this General Assembly has made an application to Congress to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, and requested the Legislatures of all the other States to make similar applications, and has appointed commissioners to meet those which have been appointed by the State of Virginia, and such as may be appointed by other States, at a designated time and place, to consider and if practicable agree upon some suitable adjustment of the present unhappy controversies, it is unnecessary and inexpedient for this Legislature to take any further action on this subject at the present time. And, as evidence of the sincerity and good faith of our propositions for an adjustment, and an expression of devotion to the Union, and desire for its preservation, Kentucky awaits with deep solicitude the responses from her sister States.
>
> *Resolved,* That this General Assembly will, when it adjourns, adjourn to meet again at this place on the third Wednesday in March next, to take into consideration the responses of our sister States, and the then condition of the nation, and to adopt such measures as may be proper and the interests of Kentucky may require.

This is the "third Wednesday in March," and to-day the Legislature, pursuant to adjournment, meets again at Frankfort, to "take into consideration the responses of our sister States", and the present "condition of the nation", and "to adopt such measures as may be proper and the interests of Kentucky may require." What "measures", in view of "the responses of our sister States" and of the present "condition of the nation," are "proper" and do "the interests" of Kentucky "require"? What are "the responses of our sister States", so far as they have yet made responses? and what is the present "condition of the nation"? Let us see.

Kentucky, in the action of her Legislature at the recent session, addressed herself, first, to her sister States of the Gulf; secondly, to the General Government; and, thirdly, somewhat especially to her sister States of the North.

1. Kentucky appealed to her sister States of the Gulf "to stay the work of revolution,—to return and make one mighty effort to perpetuate the noble work of our forefathers, hallowed by the recollections of a thousand noble deeds." What has been the response to this solemn and touching appeal? Contemptuous silence, on the one hand, and, on the other, undiminished activity in the "work of revolution." Our sister States of the Gulf have hurried forward "the work of revolution" in place of staying it;—instead of returning and making "one mighty effort to perpetuate the noble work of our forefathers, hallowed by the recollections of a thousand noble deeds," they have thrown their whole energies into the wild effort to render the destruction of that "noble work" complete and irretrievable. The "responses of our sister States" of the Gulf have been adverse and scornful.

2. Kentucky, addressing the authorities of the nation, protested "against the use of force or coercion by the General Government against the seceding States, as unwise and inexpedient, and tending to the destruction of our common country." The General Government has not used "force or coercion" against the seceding States. The response of the General Government has been favorable.

3. Kentucky, addressing herself in effect more especially to the North, "made an application to Congress to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, and requested the Legislatures of all the other States to make similar applications," and appointed Commissioners to a Conference of the Border States to "consider and if practicable agree upon some suitable adjustment of the present unhappy controversies." Fourteen of "our sister States" of the North appointed Commissioners to this Conference, which, notwithstanding the untoward circumstances attending its deliberations as well as its constitution, agreed upon an "adjustment of the present unhappy controversies" which the Commissioners of Kentucky pronounced "suitable." As yet not a single slaveholding State has complied with the request of Kentucky to apply to Congress to call a National Convention, whilst three non-slaveholding States have so complied, and several others are preparing to follow, with every probability that the rest will swiftly wheel into line. Meanwhile, the North in Congress has signified the practical abandonment of the policy of excluding slavery from the Territories, has condemned the Personal Liberty Laws, has declared in favor of a faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and has concurred in proposing by the requisite constitutional majority an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing positively and forever the exemption of slavery in the States from the interference of Congress. This is one of the guarantees embraced in the scheme of Mr. Crittenden and also in the scheme of the Peace Conference, and by no means the least one. Moreover, the State of Rhode Island has repealed its Personal Liberty Law outright, whilst Vermont and Maine and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, still in the hands of the old Republican *regime* though they are, have under consideration the repeal or essential modification of their respective laws of this description. Furthermore, not less than a quarter of a million of the people of the North, besides societies and representative bodies without number, have within the last two or three months petitioned for the adoption of any adjustment satisfactory to Kentucky and her sister States of the Southern Border. In addition to all of this, the Republican President, having been peaceably inaugurated, has announced a policy which he declares to be a peaceful one, and that the great body of the friends of the Union in the South accept as such. The new President has also declared publicly in favor of a National Convention, as proposed by Kentucky; and in this declaration the President is known to be seconded warmly by his Cabinet. On the whole, it must be owned, the "responses of our sister States" of the North have certainly not been unfavorable. Considering all the aspects of the most extraordinary case, the "responses" have been encouraging in a high degree. We confess they are very much fuller and more favorable than we had dared to hope. They open up to our minds the most inspiring prospect of a speedy and permanent adjustment of the national troubles. And thus it appears to us they must strike the mind of every candid and reflecting patriot.

Now, in view of these "responses", and of the "condition of the nation" they present, what "measures" are "proper" and do "the interests" of Kentucky "require"? The secessionists answer this question by enumerating with increased bitterness and vigor the measures they urged at the preceeding session of the Legislature; these unappeasable seditionists are more fiercely than ever for the arming of the State, the calling of a Revolutionary Convention by revolutionary action, and the secession of Kentucky from the Union by the shortest and surest means possible. Such are the "measures" which the secessionists think "proper" and that they hold "the interests" of Kentucky "require". Such are the "measures" which the secession meeting that assembles at the Capital to-day will with characteristic audacity press upon the attention of the Legislature as expressive of "*the sentiment of the entire State.*" Such are the "measures" which the Legislature will be "*instructed*" to adopt or abet by this secession meeting. Does the Legislature believe that any one of these "measures" is now "proper" or that "the interests" or views of Kentucky "require" it? Doesn't the Legislature as a body know exactly the contrary? If it doesn't, some of its intelligent members have made in the recess singularly poor use of their faculties with respect to things both at home and abroad. But unquestionably the Legislature does know the contrary perfectly, and will act faithfully upon the knowledge, in spite of the ridiculous *instructions* of the secessionists. We have no misgivings on this point. The Legislature will neither arm the State further nor call a Revolutionary Convention. At all events our conviction is clear and firm that the Legislature ought not to do either of these two things. Neither is "proper"; the rights and "the interests of Kentucky" do not "require" either but repudiate both. The Legislature itself deemed thus at the recent session; and manifestly there is now far less reason for either than there was then. Far less.

What, then, is "proper"? What measure does "the interests" of Kentucky "require"? It plainly seems to us that in respect to external affairs there is but a single measure required. The Union men in the Virginia Convention, pressed by their revolutionary antagonists, have proposed a Convention of the Border Slaveholding States, to be held at the Capital of our own State. This proposition is now under discussion in the Virginia Convention, and upon its success and perhaps upon nothing else hangs the defeat of the cause of immediate secession in the Convention. Undoubtedly the timely adoption of the proposition by the Legislature of Kentucky would contribute greatly to the success of the measure in the Convention at Richmond, and thereby, apart from the intrinsic fitness of the measure, aid most effectually the common cause. For this reason, and because the measure promises to bring about such a complete understanding and such a thorough concert of action between the Border Slaveholding States as must effect a prompt and definitive settlement of our troubles, we think the Legislature at Frankfort, responding to the movement in the Virginia Convention and to a similar movement in the Missouri Convention, should at once declare for a Southern Border Convention, and provide for the representation of Kentucky therein. And, so far as the national relations are concerned, we can see no necessity for anything further, and no propriety in anything further. We believe, that, in view of the "responses of our sister State", and of the present "condition of the nation," this is the only measure that is "proper" and the only one that "the interests" of Kentucky "require." And we venture to express the hope that on this head the Legislature will adopt no other measure.

SPEECH OF HON. ARCHIBALD DIXON,

Delivered at Paducah, Ky., Saturday, March 9.

Mr. Dixon, said that, in happier days of the Republic, and under brighter auspices, he had sometimes addressed his fellow-citizens of Paducah upon the political affairs of the country, both State and Federal; that then his heart swelled with exultation and pride at the prospect of the nation's greatness; that then he saw her, in his mind's eye, rising like a young giant refreshed by slumber, casting away the shackles of restraint and bounding onward in the pathway to glory and greatness. But very different were the feelings with which he appeared before them to-day in compliance with their kind invitation to address them—his heart was sad and heavy, for he saw his country torn and bleeding, and her fair and noble form gashed and disfigured by wounds inflicted by her own children. In Heathen Mythology he had read that Saturn, an infernal monster, devoured his own offspring—but some of the American people, the offspring of their own free institutions, turn upon the Federal Constitution, their political mother, rend her vitals, mingle their horrid laugh with her groans of agony, and clap their hands with joy as the hour of her death draws nigh. With such he had not, and never could have any sympathy.

He said that the distracted condition of the country was not without cause. There *was* a cause, and that cause must be removed, or peace between the sections could never be restored. The people of the slave States have been wronged, grievously wronged, by some of their brethren of the free States, but not by the Federal Government. The Government had never oppressed them, never wronged them; she had been their friend and protector under all circumstances. Why then turn their daggers against her bosom, for the injuries inflicted, not by her, but by others? The Black Republican party, led on by Lincoln, their President, Seward, and others, are the enemies of the people of the South, and of their institutions. They alone are responsible for all the injuries of which the people of the Southern States have just cause of complaint. It was this party that resisted the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; that organized and protected underground railroads; that encouraged and aided its followers in stealing the negroes of the Southern slaveholders; that gave countenance and support to such incendiaries and murderers as Helper and John Brown; that stirred up strife between master and slave; that has denied to the people of the slave States equality with those of the Northern States; that claims for the people of the free States the exclusive right to move on, and settle the Territories of the United States; that claims for them the right of taking whatever property they please to such Territories, but denies this right to the people of the slave States, and now, having possession of the Government, threatens to pass through Congress a law denying to the Southern people equality with themselves, and the equal right with themselves to take their property to the Territories.

These are the points in issue between the Republican party and the people of the slave States, and between that party and half the people of the free States. And these are the points of difference that are now precipitating the nation, under the lead of that party, to the verge of civil war. They hold the issues of peace or war. Let them but admit the equality of all the States, the equality of all the people of the United States in the States and Territories, and peace will at once return to bless the land and gladden the hearts of the whole American people. There are no such issues as these between the Federal Government and the slave States, or the people of any of the free States opposed to Black Republicanism. On the contrary, the Government has always acted on the side of the Southern States. Congress passed the compromise measures of 1850 under the lead of Mr. Clay to give to the Southern States equal rights with the Northern States to all the Territories belonging to the United States. These acts were then considered peace measures, and as such were satisfactory to Kentucky and the whole people of the United States, with the exception of a few factious spirits North and South. They are still the law of the land, and will remain so unless repealed by the Black Republican party. These measures secure to the people of the Territories the right to have or not to have slavery, as they may think proper when they come to form a State Constitution, preparatory to their admission as States into the Federal Union. They embrace within their provisions all the Territories belonging to the United States, with the exception of the Territories lying north of 36° 30', including Kansas and Nebraska. In these Territories, by the Missouri Compromise, slavery was prohibited. But to place them upon an equal footing with the other Territories, and to carry out the spirit of the compromise measures of 1850, as well as to conform to the wishes of Southern slaveholders, the Missouri Compromise was repealed in 1854. And subsequently the Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal known to the Government, decided the whole of these questions in favor of the Southern States and against the right of the people of the free States, or of Congress, to interfere in any way or manner with the rights of the slaveholder in the States or Territories. What cause of complaint, then, has Kentucky or any of her sister slave States against the Government? *None whatever.* If the due execution of the fugitive slave law has been resisted by the Black Republican party, it is not the fault of the Government, but of that party. If that party has attempted to restrict slavery to the States in which it exists, or to commit any other aggressive act on the slaveholder, that party is alone responsible and not the Government, or those in the free States opposed to them. They are our enemies, and let the fight be with them and against them, and not with the Government which has been, and is still, our friend and protector; nor with the people of the free States who are opposed to them and who have defended our rights at every sacrifice, and are still ready to defend them. But we are told that the Black Republican party has succeeded in electing a President and Vice President upon a principle purely sectional and hostile to the institutions of the slave States. This is true, and such a triumph of such a party and on such a principle, was and is an insult, not only to the people of the Southern States, but to the conservative men of the whole nation. And if such a party, after all that has occurred, is to be continued in power by the deliberate judgment and suffrages of the people of the free States, I think the sooner a separation upon just and amicable principles takes place between the sections the better for all parties. But before this takes place, I am for appealing directly to the people of the free States to turn this faction out of power and amend the Federal Constitution in such a way as to prevent a recurrence of similar difficulties, and afford to the people of the slave States such guarantees for the safety of their slave property, both in the States and Territories, as the necessities of the case may require. This, in my judgment, would be infinitely better for all parties than hastily and rashly to break up and destroy a government, that if properly administered and properly appreciated by the American people, would be productive of more real and substantial blessings to those who live under it than any that ever existed or perhaps that ever will exist. But be this as it may, and as some of the Southern States have not acted on this principle, but seceded from the government and taken themselves, or attempted to take themselves, out of the Union, what course is to be pursued by the Federal Government under the control and management of the Black Republican party? Are these States that have separated themselves from the Federal Union, because of wrongs and injuries done their citizens by the Black Republican party, to be forced and driven back into the Confederacy by that party? And are the people of Kentucky to be compelled to enlist under the Black Republican banner and aid them in dishonoring and degrading those who have common sympathies and a common interest with them? I do not know that Mr. Lincoln means to attempt this. In his Inaugural he says that the laws must be enforced in every State in the Union—but he could not have said less than this, as he is sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and to see that the laws are faithfully executed. This means, of course, that the revenue laws now existing in all the States shall be enforced: and it may be that not only existing, but all laws which a Black Republican Congress may pass, shall be, and it may be, in his judgment, his sworn duty to see that they are enforced.

A Black Republican Congress passes a law to collect a direct tax, not only of the people of Kentucky, but of every other slave State, to raise money to support armies and navies to whip a seceding State back into the Union. Will Kentucky submit to such a tax? A Black Republican Congress passes a law to raise troops in Kentucky to compel Kentuckians to submit to Black Republican rule, or to aid the usurping Administration to whip sister slave States into subjection or back into the Confederacy. Will Kentucky, with the lash of the unprincipled faction suspended over her back, submit to such outrage, such wrong, such indignity? Will she suffer the foot of a Black Republican invader to desecrate her soil, whether the object of such invasion be the subjugation of her own brave and noble sons, or of her brethren in her sister slave States? *Never! never!* What then will she do in such a contingency? Will she secede from the Union? I think this would be wrong, and in my judgment the most abject kind of submission to the faction we despise. Shall we surrender to that faction our birth-right as citizens of the United States—our right to the Constitution, to the Union, to the army and navy, to the Capitol of our common country, to the public Treasury, to the public fortifications, to the public lands, and to all the memories that cluster round the brow of our once great and glorious country? For myself, I will surrender no one of these rights, but will fight for each and all of them. I will fight the Republican President and his black hosts, as the people of England under the lead of the great Barons did the tyrant John—as John Hampden and other compatriots did the usurping despot Charles I; as the freemen of Britain did the fanatical and bigoted James II, and as Washington, Henry, Adams, and their patriotic associates did George III, Lord North, and the British Parliament. They fought as British subjects for their rights as freemen under the British Constitution, and we will fight for our rights as Kentuckians under the American Constitution.

I have said that the issue was not with the Government, but with the Republican party, who have accidentally gotten into power, not by the suffrages of a majority of the American people, but by the unfortunate dissensions among those opposed to that party. Mr. Lincoln, although elected President according to the forms of the Constitution, was beaten by the popular vote by nearly a million majority. These are all against him, and with us, so long as we fight against him and his faction, and not to overthrow the Government. Shall Kentucky, then, resist him if he attempts to compel her to aid him in coercing her sister slave States back into the Union? Of course she will. She considers him and his party as enemies to the whole country; as disorganizers, usurpers and destroyers of the liberty and peace of the nation. *How will* she resist him? By seceding from the Union and surrendering all into his hands? In my judgment, this would be unworthy the high character which Kentucky has always sustained for courage and chivalry.

If she does not secede, what other course will she adopt to maintain her honor and protect her rights under the Constitution? I say, throw herself upon the resolutions of '98, and in her sovereign character declare every law of Congress passed by the Republican party to coerce in any way seceding States, unconstitutional and void. And if the President attempts to enforce such laws, after they have been declared by Kentucky unconstitutional and void, by raising money, by direct taxation off of the people of Kentucky, or by compelling them to enlist under his banner, or marching his troops through her territories, let her meet him sword in hand, and appeal to the god of battles to determine the right between them. In this fight she will have as allies all the people of the slave States, and half or more of the people of the free States—for those opposed to Black Republicanism in the free States hate it with a more undying hatred than even the people of the slave States. They have been faithful to us through all our conflicts, and are ready in a just cause to stand by us to the last extremity; and we ought not to desert them because temporarily borne down by the Republican faction, their enemies and ours. Let then the fight be, as it should be, with the Black Republican party, and not with the government. It will be time enough to wage war against the government, and separate ourselves from it, when the people of the free States, after having had a fair opportunity of voting on the great question of right, decide such question against us, and refuse us such guaranties as we have a right to demand of them. But this, in my opinion, they will never do. I have not always been an advocate of the principles contained in the resolutions of '98—but the perils by which our State is now surrounded, and the necessity she may be under in a short time to choose between secession and nullification, have satisfied me that they are her last hope—and to save the State Government from destruction and the people from anarchy, and it may be, from civil war, she must plant herself firmly upon them. If she does this, she will not be forced against her will into a conflict with either the North or South, but will have it in her power to act as mediator between them. She will not have to bear her portion of the tax on her property imposed by the Southern Confederacy, and which she would be compelled to do if she seceded from the Union and became a member of it. And which she would willingly do if she thought secession right or there was just cause for it. Nor would she be compelled to furnish men or money or arms against her own stern judgment of right, to coerce such Confederacy, or to make war against the Government she loves, and to aid in dragging down the stars and stripes, the flag of our common country—and fighting under which she has, on many a bloody field, covered her name with glory and immortal honor.

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I have said that the contest is about the right of the people of each State to perfect equality in all the Territories of the United States; that they have not only the constitutional right to move to them, but to take with them their property, slaves included, to be fully protected both in person and property. But this right is denied to them by the Republican party, who declare that, having for the present the control of the Federal Government, they will pass a law through Congress restricting them in the exercise of it. Well, suppose they pass it, can they enforce it? They certainly cannot, if the Southern States would only remain true to themselves. Backed by the Supreme Court, which has decided that all such laws are unconstitutional and void, aided by the party opposed to Black Republicanism in the free States, forty such Presidents as Mr. Lincoln, with all the power he could command, would be insufficient to drive them from the Territories.

But he would not dare even attempt it; for the Court having decided such law unconstitutional and void, no good citizen would feel bound to obey it or assist in its enforcement; but, on the contrary, would feel bound to act in conformity to the decision of the Court—even if in the doing so it became necessary to resist a Black Republican Congress and a Black Republican President.

And this supposition brings Kentucky fairly to the consideration of the question, whether it is better to fight for her rights in the Union or outside of it. In case she secedes and joins the Southern Confederacy, to whom will the Territories, now owned by the nation, belong? What share will Kentucky have in them if she secedes and joins the Southern Confederacy? To determine these questions we must understand the theory on which the seceding States claim the right to go out of the Union. According to their theory every State in the Union is bound by the Constitution so long as she remains in the Union, and no longer—and when a State secedes she is absolutely sovereign over her people and all lands or territories within her limits, and as a consequence that all the public lands and public property within her limits become hers absolutely when she ceases to be a member of the Federal Union. The theory, while the Union lasts, and all the States constitute one Confederacy, is, that the public lands are held in trust by the Federal Government for the use and benefit of all the States, Kentucky included. Kentucky, then, in the Union, has an interest in the public lands in every State and Territory, equal, in proportion to population, to any other State. What would be her interest in them, and what the interest of the other States, when the theory of the seceding States is carried into full effect and into practical operation? Let us see what it would be. Maryland, Delaware, N. Carolina, Virginia, S. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee would not have a foot of the public land, for not a foot of it is within their limits. And all that is within the limits of the other slave States would belong to such States respectively—with the exception of Arkansas and Texas, but few of them have any unsold lands that are at all valuable. Texas has territory enough, including the unsold lands, which belong to her and not to the Government, to make an empire within herself; and is it likely that she will surrender them to the Southern Confederacy, when she refused to do so to the Federal Union? Will Arkansas give to such Confederacy any portion of hers? Will other States surrender theirs? and if they should not, what share, then, will Kentucky have in them? Not one acre. If this theory be correct, suppose California secedes, she, of course, will be entitled to all of her lands—so with Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas, and all other States having unsold public lands.

The Territories, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and the rest, have only to become States and secede to become entitled to all the lands unsold within their limits. And by this process Kentucky that now has an interest in millions of acres of the public lands, will lose her right to every foot of them. So that, when Kentucky secedes, it will not be a question with her people as to what interest they may have had in the public lands while she was a member of the Union, for, whatever that interest may have been, it will be lost to them forever. But after the seceding States have gotten fairly out of the Union, what sort of government will they form, and how will they form it? Is it to be formed by the suffrages of the freemen of the States, or by some military chieftain, who may usurp the power of making it for them. This, with me, is a vital question. The people of the different States formed the present Government of the United States. They voted in some form either for or against it. But the Provisional Government made the other day at Montgomery, Alabama, who formed it? Not the people, for they were never even consulted about it, or any provision in the Constitution by which they are now governed. Those who made the Constitution were a self-created body. They made the Constitution, appointed a President and Vice President, and have proceeded to pass such laws affecting the great interests of the people as they have thought proper to pass, without in any way consulting or inquiring of them whether they desired to have them passed or not. It is true the Constitution is to continue only a year, and the President and Vice President are to continue in office only a year; but could not the same power that made the Constitution to last only a year, have made it to last a hundred years? and could not the same power that appointed Gen. Davis and Mr. Stevens for a year, have appointed them President and Vice President for life? Nay, could they not have made Mr. Davis king, and Mr. Stevens his successor, without even so much as consulting the people who are to be enslaved by them? There is an old maxim that "power is forever stealing from the many to the few." Could there be a better illustration of its truth than in the case of this new Provisional Government, as it is called? Without regarding the wishes of the people, the Constitution of the United States has been abandoned, citizens of the United States have been deprived of their right of citizenship, State Constitutions have been subverted and all the guarantees which they threw around life, liberty, and property, usurped and trampled on by this revolutionary Convention; while the people themselves, maddened by the excitement of the times, and unable to determine how to protect themselves, have been bound hand and foot and dragged to the altar as victims, under the hypocritical pretense that their sacrifice was necessary to the preservation of free principles and the cause of free governments. Shades of Washington, of Patrick Henry, of Jefferson, of Adams, and of Madison! is this to be the consummation of all your toils, of all your sacrifices, of all your labors to establish a government upon such enduring principles of freedom and equality, as that the down-trodden and oppressed of every nation might find a home and a refuge under it? Are all the hopes of the American people, of the friends of freedom throughout the world, bound up as they are in the perpetuation of the free government of America, and the American Union, to be turned to Dead Sea fruits? Are they to be golden to the vision, but ashes to the lips? Forbid it, Almighty God! For my part I would rather die a thousand deaths in defence of constitutional liberty than live through centuries a miserable slave, to defend the dogmas of despotic power!

But after their Provisional Government expires, what will be the provisions of the government of the Southern Confederacy if such a Confederacy should be formed? What will be the rights and powers of each State? Will each State have the right to secede whenever she gets tired of remaining in the new Confederacy? And if so, how long will the Confederacy hang together after it is formed? Will not the first real or imaginary wrong done by the central Government, to either one of the States, be a sufficient cause for the withdrawal of such State? If Kentucky should secede and join such a Confederacy, would she be willing to re-open the African slave trade? Would Virginia, Delaware, Tennessee, North Carolina, or Missouri be willing that it should be done? And if it were done, would not each of them secede from the Confederacy? And if not done, would not South Carolina and some other Cotton States, who desire it, refuse to have any further connection with the government that denied them this right? South Carolina wants direct taxation and free trade; would Kentucky ever submit to such a policy? Would she not secede from the new confederacy forty times rather than do so? Would Louisiana give up the great advantages she derives from the duties on foreign sugar, and the protection it affords to a great and numerous class of her citizen planters? She could not do so without absolute ruin to them—would the Southern Confederacy guarantee to the people of Kentucky the right to take their slaves into each of the States forming such Confederacy? Or would the States forming it ever consent to such a provision in the Federal Constitution? And without such a provision, what would prevent each from passing a law to prevent the other States from moving their slave property to them? These are all-important questions and should be settled satisfactorily to the people of Kentucky, before breaking up that State government and separating themselves from the Federal Union, and before committing their political fortunes, and all that is dear to them, to the stormy and tempestuous deep of revolution.

I have shown, that, so far as the present Territories are concerned, the whole question as to whether they shall come into the Union as States, and with or without slavery, as their Constitutions may determine, has been settled by the compromise measures of 1850 and 1854; and that these measures are still unrepealed and in full force. The real contest, then, so far as the Territories are concerned, is not so much about those now belonging to the Government, as those to be hereafter acquired; and, in my opinion, the absurdity of such a contest is illustrated by the quarrel between the three travelers about their respective shares of a bag of money which they had not, but hoped to find before reaching the end of their journey. The lands which constitute the subject of this controversy, and which are hereafter to be acquired, are Mexico, Central America, and Cuba. How are they to be acquired by a Southern Confederacy? Is it to be done by purchase or by conquest? and if by purchase, where is the money to come from? And if the money can be raised, to whom will they belong after they are purchased? Let us take Cuba as an example. She will not cost less than $200,000,000, and being purchased, is she to be a province of the Confederacy, or admitted as a State upon terms of equality with the rest of the States? and if so, will she not have the same right that they have, to secede and set up for herself when she gets tired of the Confederacy? Is she to pay back the $200,000,000, when she goes out, to the States that bought her? And if this principle be correct, ought not Louisiana and other seceded States to pay back with interest the respective sums paid by the United States for their purchase? The same principle would apply to territories purchased of Mexico and the Central American States. As soon as they would be formed into States they could secede, if they thought proper to do so, and they certainly would think proper to do so, unless things went exactly to suit them. But if Cuba, Central America, and Mexico are to be acquired by conquest, are they to be admitted as States, or are they to be held as conquered provinces? and if admitted as States, could their right to secede from the new Confederacy be the subject of doubt or controversy? And if they are to be held as conquered provinces, would there not be the most deadly hatred between the people of such provinces and the States that conquered them? Would not wars be the consequence of such hatred, fierce, unrelenting, bloody, and unsparing? But, when all this is accomplished, what real advantage is to accrue to Kentucky? What compensation is she to get for the loss of the Union, the Federal Constitution, and the great and mighty interests she has as an integral member of this great and glorious Republic? Will she have acquired any new guarantees for slave property? any right to the Territories of the United States which she has not now under the Federal Constitution? None whatever. What will she have lost? Her right in the Federal Constitution, and all the guarantees which it secured to her, of life, liberty, and property. All her importance as a part of the people of the greatest Republic the world ever saw—all her property in the national flag, all in the national Capitol, in the army and navy of the United States, in the public revenues, in the fortifications and the public property, and in the millions of acres of the Territories belonging to the government. And in addition to all this, will she not lose all of her property in the history of the great and mighty nation to which she now belongs? to the graves and fame of the noble heroes and statesmen whose wisdom, patriotism, and valor illustrate the brightest pages of the country's history?

But when the Southern Confederacy is formed, if it ever shall be, and when Kentucky has become a part of it, what will be her condition as compared with the proud position she now occupies as a member of the United States? She is now the centre and heart of the great republic. She would then be the tail end of a separate Confederacy. For if she goes South, she will have the three great States, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, stretching the whole length of her northwest line, with nothing to separate her from them but the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In a war with them, and the rest of the free States, could she maintain the institution of slavery? And if she could, how long could she do so? Would not the moment the war commenced be the beginning of the exodus of the slaves of Kentucky—some to the slave and some to the free States. Thousands would cross to the other side of the river in a single night, and with arms in their hands, furnished them by our Republican enemies, become the bitterest and most deadly of our assailants—whilst such as remained would be sent as speedily as possible to the latter States to prevent their escape to the free States; and Kentucky would thus become at once depopulated of her slaves. And who would supply their place? For Kentucky without her slave labor must have free labor to supply its place. And who would be the free laborers? Would they not be composed of Yankee Abolitionists, and Black Republicans of Massachusetts and other Northern States, that Kentucky hates and detests from her inmost soul. And by such people would she not be voted out of the Southern Confederacy, and placed back again in the confederacy of free States? But at this point we are told that the Southern Confederacy will form an alliance with Great Britain and other powers to protect slavery. Can any man be so weak and so simple as to entertain even a hope that such an alliance will ever be formed and for such a purpose? An alliance with England to protect slavery! England, that will not suffer an American slave to be touched by an American master after he has once set foot on British soil. England, that has refused to enter into any treaty stipulation with the United States for the return of fugitive slaves escaping to Canada! England, that has partly by force and partly by purchase emancipated her own slaves in her West India Islands, at a cost of $500,000,000! England, whose boast is that the moment a slave sets his foot on British earth, the ground on which he treads is holy and consecrated by the genius of universal emancipation! Can it be supposed that this boast, whether uttered in a spirit of sincerity and truth, or only for effect on the people of other nations, is to be surrendered to protect the slaveholder of the South? It will never be done; and if Kentucky is to depend upon such an alliance as this for protection, it will be but a broken reed, on which her hope must bleed and her peace expire. What then is the true policy of Kentucky? It is to stand by the Federal Union, to battle for it, and to put forth all her strength intellectually and physically in its defence, and in defence of the Federal Constitution. In the doing of this she will maintain her own honor, her own greatness, and her true glory. I have said on a former occasion that Kentucky in assisting to dissolve the Union to protect slavery, would put her own knife to its throat. That whilst the Federal Constitution was respected, and the State Constitution, with its provisions regarded, the institution of slavery would be upheld and protected. That the moment they were broken and subverted, the institution of slavery, like everything else, would drift away upon the shoreless sea of revolution. And that such would be the case no one at all conversant with the subject could for a moment doubt. But if Kentucky should determine in favor of secession, how is she to accomplish it? Is it to be through a convention authorized by the Legislature of the State? and can this be done without destroying the whole State government? By the Constitution of Kentucky, every member of the State Legislature must be a citizen of the United States and sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. Can a convention so called abolish the Legislature, or so far change the Constitution of the State, that the members of the Legislature shall not be required to be citizens of the United States, or take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States? He said he could not better illustrate his views on this branch of the subject than by quoting from a speech made by him on the 19th of January last to the people of Henderson. In speaking of the policy of the Legislature to call a convention of the people to sever the connection of Kentucky with the Federal Government, he said: "To do this, the Convention must have absolute and sovereign power. Nothing less than this can accomplish it, for it would be an act of sovereign power. Whence can it derive this power but by the amendment and alteration of the Constitution, according to the forms prescribed in that instrument? By that Constitution, the power of the government of Kentucky is divided into three distinct apartments—to the one is given the power to make laws, to another to administer them, and to a third to see that they are faithfully executed. Can the powers here vested be taken away from all or either of the departments, and vested in a Convention, or fourth department, unless that convention or department be formed according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution? Can the Legislature of Kentucky, by its mere act, call a Convention to divest either of these departments of its legitimate powers and duties under the Constitution? What powers then will a Convention have, called by the Legislature of Kentucky? Will it have the power to abolish the Constitution of Kentucky? Can it do it in any particular whatever? And if in any one thing, can it not do it in everything? If it can abolish the Constitution of Kentucky, is it not then an absolute power? and if an absolute power, may it not make and unmake Constitutions and laws at its pleasure? Can it not, as in the French Revolution, transform itself into a revolutionary tribunal, and, in the blood of those whom it has already murdered, write the death-warrant of the victims whom it has doomed to future destruction? Can it not transfer the whole sovereign power of the State into the hands of fifty, of twenty, or of a less number of men?

"And when such fifty, twenty, or even one man is sovereign, may he not perpetuate his own power and emancipate every negro in the Commonwealth? May he not put arms in their hands and require of them as the price of their freedom that they defend him in the perpetuation of his absolute power? Do the slaveholders of Kentucky desire to surrender up the guarantees which the Constitution has thrown around their property to the tender mercies of such a tribunal? But, what if such a revolutionary tribunal should act, will the people of Kentucky obey its unconstitutional and illegal action? Will they not treat it as a perfect nullity, and go on to administer their government according to the forms of the Constitution, as if no such action had ever taken place? Will they not continue to elect Senators and members of Congress, Representatives to their State government, judges of their courts, and all other officers under the Constitution? Let the experiment be tried, and we shall see what they will do."

He said, that in his opinion, the whole theory of secession was revolutionary and destructive—that if a majority of the Legislature of a slave State, under the slaveholders, could call a Convention and overturn the State Constitution, a majority of the same Legislature, under the control of the non slaveholders, could call a State Convention and do the same thing. Or, if they preferred, repeal so much of the State Constitution as protected slavery, or even prohibit its existence altogether, if it were thought best to do so. That if a bare majority of the people of a State could overturn the State Constitution, against its forms, a majority of the people of the United States could overturn the Federal Constitution against its forms.

And with equal certainty could a bare majority of the people of the Southern Confederacy overturn the new government, without regard to the forms of its Constitution, and set everything adrift, both Federal and State, without chart and without compass. That the principle, in all the cases here mentioned, was the same and led to the overthrow of all law and all order. Let the slaveholder then beware how he surrenders up the guarantees of the Constitution for the less certain security which mobs and revolutionary tribunals will afford him. But if a convention, so called, takes the State out of the present Union and puts her in the Southern Union, how long will it be before another convention, called in the same way, takes her out of the Southern and puts her back in the old Confederacy? And in this way the State is to be alternately torn by contending factions, the one in favor of the old, the other of the new Confederacy; and in this way the vital principle of the present government is to be destroyed and the new government launched into existence, without any cohesive element or power to preserve itself. And thus ushered into life, amidst storm and revolution, amidst civil war and blood, the moment of its birth would be the commencement of its decay—and the same power that breathed into it the breath of life, and imparted to it its vigor and strength, would scatter broadcast throughout its whole body the seeds of its dissolution and death. And this is the new order of things for which the people of Kentucky are to surrender up their State government and their priceless heritage under the Federal Union!

LORD ERSKINE'S WIT.—On one occasion, in the neighborhood of Hampstead Heath, a ruffianly driver was pummeling a miserable, bare boned hack horse. Lord Erskine's sympathy provoked him to a smart remonstrance. "Why," said the fellow, "'tis my own; mayn't I use it as I please?" And as he spoke, he discharged a fresh shower of blows on the raw back of the beast. Lord Erskine, excessively irritated, laid on his walking-stick sharply over the shoulders of the offender, who, crouching and grumbling asked him what business he had to touch him with his stick. "Why," replied Erskine, to whom the opportunity of a joke was irresistible, "it is my own; mayn't I use it as I please?"

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

☞The secessionists, bent on violating the Constitution of the State, the highest and most solemn expression of the sovereign will of the people, call upon the Legislature, the guardian of the Constitution, to *submit their proposal to the people*. It seems to us that in the bosom of a refined and enlightened community this is the very cream of audacity. But this is the most modest feature of the case.

Mark how the secessionists face it out! We protest that to submit the proposal to the people would be lawless and revolutionary. The secessionists reply: "Haven't you confidence in the people?" We protest that to submit the proposal would be to invite the people to violate the Constitution and to trample upon the laws. The secessionists reply: "Do you fear to let the people say whether they will accept the proposal or not?" We protest that to submit the question would be a gross insult as well as a deep injury to the people. The secessionists reply: "Do you not dare to leave the question to the people?" We protest that the people have already declared in the most sacred and authoritative form that the question shall not thus be submitted to them. The secessionists reply: "Are you afraid to trust the people?" And so on through the chapter.

Such is secessionism! We confess we don't admire it. We confess we detest it cordially. If a libertine, intent on the dishonor of his friend's daughter, should call upon the father to submit the base proposal to his own child, and, whilst the father stood petrified with astonishment, should exclaim tauntingly: "Haven't you confidence in your daughter? do you fear to let your daughter say whether she will accept my proposal or not? do you not dare to leave the question to your daughter? are you afraid to trust your daughter?"—such a libertine, if this vile earth contains such a one, would be a secessionist in morals, and, if he carried his notions into public affairs, a secessionist in politics. Surely the many excellent and intelligent gentlemen who are lending their countenance more or less directly to this thing have not reflected upon its real character. We entreat them to do so.

☞The evils of Disunion are but foreboded in the present calamities of the nation. The American people, as an able and judicious contemporary says, have had ample opportunities for many years of learning the practical advantages to all sections of the Union. They are now beginning to realize by the secession movement the evils which will inevitably be caused by a disruption of the Confederacy. Some of them are already keenly felt, and others, as yet, only dimly foreshadowed.

"Experience is a dear school," but nations, like individuals, sometimes refuse to recognise the clearest truths until they are practically exemplified by great losses and terrible sufferings. One of the most important benefits which the Federal Government has conferred upon the nation is unrestricted trade between many prosperous States with divers productions and industrial pursuits. But now, since the Montgomery Congress has passed a new tariff, and duties are exacted upon Northern goods sent to ports in the Cotton States, the traffic between the two sections will be materially decreased, even though the Northern States do not at present retaliate by levying duties upon the products of the South. Another, and a more serious difficulty, arises out of our foreign commerce, and the different rates of duty established by the two tariffs which will soon be in force. The "Southern Confederacy," to secure the revenues it proposes to obtain from customs, will be obliged to establish inland custom houses, and a guard along the whole frontier line, or goods will be sent by railroads and steamboats to its merchants.

The General Government, too, will be compelled to abolish the collection of revenue, or to put another expensive guard upon the frontiers to prevent smuggling into the Union States. Even if the independence of the seceding Commonwealths should be recognized, and two distinct nations thus established, we should still experience all the vexations, and be subjected to all the expenses and annoyances which the people of Europe have long suffered, on account of their numerous Governments, and many inland lines of custom-houses. Thus, trade of all kinds, which has already been seriously crippled, would be permanently embarrassed, and the consumers of most articles would be obliged to give an increased price for their purchases, to pay governmental expenses.

A large standing army is already provided for by the Southern Confederacy, which will devour the substance of its people, and entail, upon them very heavy taxation. If the existing complications continue, we will also be obliged to greatly increase our military and naval establishments. No one can now foresee how soon a civil war may be forced upon us, in which the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for warlike purposes will become necessary, and thousands of lives be sacrificed.

It is easy for men to deride and underestimate the value of the Union, but its destruction would speedily be followed by fearful proofs of its importance to the whole American people. The citizens of the Cotton States are even now realizing, by the oppressions and exactions to which they are obliged to submit, how much it contributed to their welfare. But if the process of disintegration continues, until our country is divided up into jarring and discordant sovereignties, each obliged to maintain a large and expensive army, and each placing heavy restrictions upon trade to swell its coffers, an oppressed and down-trodden population, as grievously burdened as the people of any tyrannical nation of Europe, will bitterly curse, in the once free, prosperous, and happy United States, the men who were instrumental in overturning the noble fabric of government which our patriotic ancestors erected for the benefit of all coming generations.

☞The Courier, collating the provisions of the Constitution of the so-called Southern Confederacy with the provisions of our Federal Constitution, says:

> The Constitution of the Confederate States provides that "no person of foreign birth, *not a citizen of the Confederate States*, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal." This is to guard against an evil that has been felt growing out of the irregularities of the right of suffrage in the various States, a person not a citizen now having the right to vote in Illinois, while none but citizens can vote in Kentucky, and it requires a residence additional to citizenship to entitle a man to the right of suffrage in Tennessee.

But, inasmuch as the principle of integral State sovereignty including the right of secession underlies this Constitution, how can a person be "a citizen of the Confederate States"? Where there is no nationality there can be no citizenship. "My face has been laughed in here time and again," exclaimed that racy madcap Wigfall, in the course of one of his harangues in the Senate, "because I have said that there was no such nation as the people of America; that there was no such people as the people of America; that there were no citizens of any such single political community; that a man could not be a citizen of the United States, for the simple reason that it is impossible for one to be a citizen of a country that has no existence. The conclusion is perfectly satisfactory to me, however absurd it may seem to others, that as there is no such political community as the people of the United States, it is impossible that there can be any citizen of the United States; but they are citizens of the several States." This is tolerably sober logic, whatever may have been the condition of the head that uttered the logic. We commend it to the authors of the new Southern Constitution. If they don't take heed, they may have as much trouble with the logical Wigfall as they are having with the logical Spratt. This thing of engrafting the scions of nationality on the stock of secession will not be at all to the taste of the men who really believe in the monstrous heresy which constitutes the root and trunk of the Southern Confederacy. Nor can the objectors be fairly blamed. The thing is absurd in theory and must speedily prove destructive in practice. The secessionists can't with impunity put their new wine into our old bottles. And certain we are that they can't with impunity put their new wine into their new bottles. They and their new wine are both in a sorry predicament, as will presently appear clearly to all the world and themselves.

☞A correspondent of the Shelby News says that Blanton Duncan, one of the six originators and leaders of the new secession movement in Kentucky, avowed in his recent speech at Shelbyville, that, "*if guarantees were now offered by the North, the South should consider it too late for reconstruction*." The correspondent of the News adds: "Mr. Duncan is undoubtedly an *unconditional disunionist*." And undoubtedly the movement of which Mr. Duncan is one of the authors and chiefs is to all intents and purposes an *unconditional disunion movement*.

☞The St. Louis Democrat calls "Jim Green" the "*Satyr of the Senate*." The ancients represented the Satyr as half goat and half man. Isn't the St. Louis Democrat too complimentary *by half*?

☞We alluded the other day to the spirit of mobocracy that animates Secessionism even in the Border States, and, by way of justifying the allusion, pointed to secessionism in Richmond and in Louisville. Both cases are exactly in point. Concerning the latter we ourselves can speak and have spoken. The Richmond Whig speaks very distinctly concerning the former, extending the case to the whole of Virginia. "It is a melancholy fact," says the Whig, "that a larger amount of mob violence has been developed in Virginia since the secession movement began than in the whole previous life-time of the State. There has been manifested an intolerance of spirit never before known; and, what is more, mob intolerance is evidently on the increase, and surely bodes no good to law and order, and to the peace and prosperity of the citizens of the State. And if not checked and repressed, and that without delay, it will lead to riot, revolution, and fraternal bloodshed. For one, we have uniformly counselled forbearance, toleration, and kindness on the part of all our people, no matter how widely different are the great questions at issue, and we renew, to-day, our earnest invocations upon this point. We call upon the real and substantial people to set their faces against the disorder, violence, and anarchy which the Precipitationists seem bent on introducing throughout the State, for the ballot-box is the appropriate, legal, and peaceful remedy for all political ills and grievances, real or imaginary. In place of the order and decorum heretofore prevailing in nearly all assemblages of Virginia freemen a wild and turbulent spirit of violence and anarchy reigns supreme. We undertake to say that it is all owing to the intolerant and despotic spirit manifested by the advocates of immediate secession. We again entreat that calmness, courtesy, and respect for law, order, and decency may prevail in the assemblages of the Virginia people." The same vulgar and destructive spirit is budding fast in Kentucky,—budding faster than the germs and shoots of spring. Let it be nipped in the bud. Let public opinion fall like "a killing frost" upon the sprouting nightshade.

A Bloody Programme.—The Richmond Enquirer is playing a very bold, but a very hazardous game, in the interest of secession. It is insisting that the Gulf States shall immediately attack Forts Sumter and Pickens, as the only mode of securing the co-operation of Virginia. The fact that "the Confederate Government still permits the occupation of forts by Federal troops," the Enquirer urges, is the great argument on which the Unionists of Virginia rest their hopes of reconstruction.

The Enquirer thus closes its appeal:

> "Now, the action of Virginia will most probably decide the position of all the States of the Southern border. By most inconvenient *misunderstandings*, between voters and candidates, a large body, *perhaps a majority of the delegates*, have been elected to the Convention now assembled at Richmond, who indicate a tone and temper very much at variance with the sentiments of their constituents. *We very much fear that these delegates are disposed to try the experiment at least of moral coercion to be applied to the Gulf States*, in the expectation, real or pretended, that these States can thus be dragged back into the Union on terms of submission to Black Republican rule. It is a nice game—hard to play in Virginia—still it is possible, so long as the submissionists are permitted to point to the fact that the Southern States are even now submitting to actual invasion. *Let the Confederate States once appeal to arms for resistance to invasion, and the Submissionist programme loses its last prop on the Border States.*"

It is not easy to say whether weakness or wickedness predominates in this bloody programme. The Gulf States are urged to plunge themselves and the country into the unutterable horrors of civil war, in order to *overbear the majority* in the Richmond Convention! For purely political purposes—in order to reverse the sentiment, and to defeat the action of the delegates of the people—the Enquirer insists that thousands of the citizens of the Gulf States shall sacrifice their lives, and that the whole country shall be plunged into war.

We trust there is manliness and good sense enough left in Virginia to give to such bloody instructions the rebuke they merit. The world has seen nothing more utterly brutal and profligate since the first French Revolution. The worst excesses of the Reign of Terror can show nothing worse.

The Right Spirit.—We clip the following from the Nashville Patriot:

> "If you are a Union man I can't trade with you any more," said a zealous secessionist to a merchant of this city yesterday.
>
> "I have goods for sale, not principles," was the reply. "If you like the former, I can supply you, but under no circumstances will I sacrifice the latter for your custom."
>
> That's the sort of talk. If the game of proscription is to be attempted, let it be known. They are secession business men who will suffer most. The great masses of the people of Tennessee are for the Union, and will not stand by and see Union men proscribed because they will not foreswear their government and become traitors.

Yes, "that's the sort of talk." It shows the right spirit, and the only spirit. We agree fully with our Nashville contemporary. If the secessionists, amongst the rest of their miserable games, want to play the game of proscription, let them begin it as soon as they please. We guess the iron pot of Unionism can stand the collision quite as well as the earthern pot of secessionism. Loyalty has at least as much fortitude as disloyalty, and, in this quarter of the country, many times as much volume.

The Prospect of Secession in Arkansas.—We learn from a reliable source at Little Rock that "the ordinance of secession will be voted down by thirty-nine to thirty-five." A *conditional* ordinance of secession is being debated, with a clause referring it back to the people for ratification or rejection;" but, our correspondent adds, that "even that cannot pass." It seems to be understood that the Convention will pass resolutions approving the propositions of Missouri and Virginia for a Conference of the Border Slave States, and provide for sending five delegates to said Conference or Convention, and agree with Virginia to hold said Conference at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th of May. The Convention, having taken this action, will probably adjourn early this week—perhaps over to some day next fall, subject to be called together sooner by the President. Our correspondent adds: "One thing is very certain—Arkansas is not going now to secede, and you may confidently deny any statement or rumor to the contrary. A majority will vote against *any sort of secession ordinance*."

Memphis Bulletin.

This last prediction is fulfilled, the telegraph having announced the defeat of the ordinance of secession in the Arkansas Convention on Tuesday by a majority of four. And there is every reason to believe that the other predictions of the Bulletin's correspondent will be fulfilled in like manner. All hail to Arkansas! We welcome her as one of the loyal sisterhood.

☞The Courier says the letter of Judge Lyon that we republished the other day, is "pronounced a forgery" by "the South Carolina and other Southern papers." The Courier doesn't specify the papers in question or even say whether or not it speaks in the matter from direct observation or from hearsay. Our neighbor's statement accordingly amounts to little or nothing.

We republished the letter of Judge Lyon from the Richmond Whig. If the letter is a forgery, which we do not believe, it is merely a formal one, though of course none the less a forgery on that account; unquestionably the general purport of the letter is genuine, as a thousand undisputed indications show. If the letter is not authentic, its verisimilitude is perfect. The Courier's assertion that "no sane man with three grains of sense believed that the letter was genuine" is as destitute of point as it is of politeness.

☞The writer of a communication in yesterday's Courier says "the doctrine of State Rights, to the *extent* of peaceable secession by any single State for a *just cause*, is clearly and distinctly asserted" in "the resolutions of Kentucky and Virginia of '98, and Mr. Madison's report to the Virginia Assembly in '99." Mr. Madison says this doctrine is not asserted at all in these celebrated papers. Which is the better authority on the point—Mr. Madison or the writer in the Courier?

☞Gentlemen secessionists! your movement here is a failure. It is an abortion. Don't you see that it is? You can't cram secessionism down the throats of Kentuckians. "You might as well," in the language of a distinguished member of the Missouri Legislature, "try to stuff butter in a wild cat, *with a hot awl*."

☞Blanton Duncan said in his speech at Shelbyville, according to a correspondent of the Shelby News, that, "if we did not call a Convention, it might result in *civil war* in Kentucky." Blanton's name should have been Danton. We hope he doesn't yearn for the "slaughters of September."

☞Peach trees have been in bloom in this vicinity. We guess that a good many of them wish they hadn't been.

A Georgian Protest Against the Use of Secession Plunder.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, noting the passage by the State Conventions of Alabama and Louisiana of ordinances tendering to the Provisional Government property which fell to them by the acts or incidents of secession, regards as wise and patriotic the tender of the forts and munitions of war, but says of the Louisiana offer of "$536,000, the sum of collections from customs at the port of New Orleans, and bullion at the mint:"

> The bullion in the United States mint at New Orleans, and so much of the revenue from customs collected in that city as was received before the secession of Louisiana, we regard as plunder if withheld from the United States without equivalent. We hope that the Provisional Government will only receive it in trust for the United States on a settlement of accounts, or as a hostage to secure peace or constrain a fair settlement.

☞We take from the Shelby News the subjoined excellent synopsis of the speech delivered at Shelbyville last week by our eloquent townsman Judge Bullock. The speech in manner as well as matter was evidently one of exceeding power. The distinguished speaker was clearly equal to himself. "He was listened to," says a correspondent of the News, referring to the speech, "with the most profound and almost breathless attention, until he had gotten more than half through his remarks, when the pent up feelings of his hearers at last burst forth in loud, deep, and prolonged applause." The following is the synopsis of the News:

> **Our Duty.**—At the request of a number of our citizens, Hon. W. F. Bullock, of Louisville, made an address at the Court-house on Thursday night last on the present condition of our public affairs. The audience was very large, when we consider the inclemency of the weather on that day and night; but we regret that every citizen of our county—that every citizen of the State, was not present, to hear the gifted and patriotic orator. It was a noble effort—in every way worthy the cause—our country, and the high fame of the speaker.
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> Judge Bullock commenced his remarks by propounding the question which he proposed to discuss, viz: "*What is our duty?*" in the present crisis.
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> In developing his views, he took a rapid, but comprehensive view of the past history, the present condition, and the future prospects of our common country. He gave a brief sketch of the history of the government, and of the essential principles on which it is founded, and, in this connection, developed its true theory, and the means by which its great ends and purposes were proposed to be attained. He discussed the merits of the American Constitution, and showed the profound wisdom of its founders, in view of the great and fundamental principles of free government. The great and paramount necessity of a Union of the States, growing out of the very exigencies of the times, was most clearly and forcibly presented. He showed that the Union of the States was a necessary condition of political success—that the trials to which the colonies had been subjected, during their struggle for independence, and the imperfections of the Articles of Confederation, in securing a *perfect* Union, was the great and controlling cause which led to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In this connection, he said that "the Union of the States was the sign of the Covenant which the God of our Fathers had made with his chosen people."
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> He then alluded to the eminent and unparalleled success of the American Government. Every Department—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—had performed its allotted functions. Parties had risen and fallen,—the policy of the Government had been changed, from time to time, in obedience to enlightened public sentiment; but the Government itself had moved on harmoniously, to the full accomplishment of its wise and beneficent purposes. All encroachments of one department upon the others had been avoided, or promptly checked. The Federal Judiciary—the great balance wheel of the Government—had ever been present and active; and in no single instance failed to execute its work. The Federal Government had performed all that was designed by its illustrious founders, and was a complete, triumphant, and glorious success. The eloquent speaker here depicted, in glowing and graphic terms, the extent and grandeur of the American Republic. We will not attempt to follow him as he traced our national progress from the condition of thirteen feeble and helpless colonies to its present majestic proportions. Suffice it to say, that his glowing thoughts found a deep response in the bosoms of all who heard him.
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> Judge Bullock then reverted to the present distracted condition of the country, and the causes which led to it. Seven of the States had seceded. All attempts at compromise and adjustment had practically failed; and the aspect of public affairs was truly foreboding. It was understood that Commissioners from the "Confederate States," as they were termed, were now at Washington demanding an interview, and, perhaps, negotiation, with the Federal Government. This was, indeed, a momentous and trying crisis. What is to be done, said Judge B., comes home with awful import to every American patriot, and should be answered without reference to the past, and in utter disregard of all party considerations. Judge Bullock said that Mr. Lincoln had no power to recognize the independence of the "Confederate States"—that was an act which required the concurrence of Congress. But it was his high duty to avoid, if possible, plunging the country into civil war. That was a result so deplorable and momentous in its consequences that it should not be hazarded for any existing cause. The course of the Administration should be firm, but mild, conciliatory, and forbearing. I would have Mr. Lincoln, said Judge B., to use no bravado, to treat the Commissioners of the "Confederate States" with respectful consideration, and, if necessary to avoid a collision of arms, to withdraw the national troops from the Southern forts. He deemed such a course necessary, and, therefore, justifiable, to avoid civil war. There was no sacrifice too great, to escape, in a Government like ours, the fearful consequence of fraternal bloodshed. The science of Government is a practical science. The President should be a man of affairs. It is his business to deal with facts as they are; and to make the most of them, in view of ultimate results, and the greatest possible good. An immediate and bloody collision between the "Confederate States" and the Federal authorities, would, probably, seal the fate of the American Union forever, and, perhaps, in the end, change the entire structure of the Government. Besides, it would, most probably, have the effect of precipitating the slaveholding Border States into a revolution. Let Mr. Lincoln act, therefore, with *forbearance*, and he will act *wisely*. He must forget the partizan, and take the stand of an American patriot. He must sink his fealty to the Chicago platform in his higher allegiance to the American Government. Never before was there such a heavy responsibility resting upon an American statesman. If he is equal to the crisis—if he has the manhood to throw off the shackles of party—if he has the wisdom to discern the path of duty, and the intrepidity to follow it—all may yet be well.
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> Judge Bullock then briefly alluded to the right of secession. He exposed it as not only unconstitutional but a fatal political heresy. By the clearest demonstration, derived from the history and nature of the government itself, he exhibited not only its fallacy but its fatally dangerous consequences.
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> In conclusion, Judge Bullock particularly addressed himself to a discussion of the peculiar duty resting upon Kentucky in the present crisis. He contended that she was constrained, by every sense of duty and interest, to remain faithful to the American Union. He was an advocate of the equality of the States, but he was for asserting the right within the Union. He knew of no wrong which might not be redressed under the provisions of the Constitution; and there was no occasion for a *precipitate* and *cowardly* retreat from our common government. He believed that the time had arrived when the government had again to be submitted to the American people. The evil could only be cured by a radical and sovereign remedy. He was, therefore, in favor of a National Convention; and, if it shall then be ascertained that a perfect Union, based upon the just and equal rights of all the States, cannot be formed, let the line be drawn—let us separate in peace—let us conserve and perpetuate the principles of free government to our children, as we received them at the hands of our fathers.
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> Judge Bullock alluded in justly severe terms to the efforts now being made to precipitate the action of Kentucky. He deprecated such a course, not only as unwise, but unworthy of the high character of the State. The efforts to seduce and to intimidate Kentucky into an alliance, at this time, with the seceding States, he characterized with just severity, and with an indignant eloquence which challenged the applause of all who heard him. Secession—its first manifestation at the Charleston Convention—its subsequent history—its full development in the secession of seven States—and its present policy and aims, were exposed with a master's hand. As a part of his subject, he alluded to the Knights of the Golden Circle. He characterized their purposes as tending to evil, and opposed to the highest duties of the American citizen, and warned his audience that it was one of the signs of the times which called for the exercise of vigilant and enlightened patriotism.
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> He concluded by recommending that Kentucky should stand firm. Patience, forbearance, and enlightened patriotism, with the favor of God, would at last restore us to peace and harmony.
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> Such is a brief synopsis of Judge Bullock's most admirable and nobly patriotic address. We wish he could be induced to speak in every county in the State, and that every citizen could hear him. Before his eloquence and patriotism, the demons of secession and disunion would flee, and find their appropriate shelter from the light of day amid the haunts of serpents and slimy reptiles.

Bullock and Harlan.—We call attention to the card of this new law firm in another column. We need not call attention to the high character and surpassing ability of the members of the firm. On these shining points the attention of the whole State has long been fixed. Judge Bullock is confessedly one of the ripest lawyers and one of the finest advocates in the State. He stands and stands deservedly in the very front rank of his profession. General Harlan, the Junior member of the firm, who now comes amongst us as a resident for the first time, is, nevertheless, no stranger, personally or professionally, to our citizens. In both relations he is known and deeply esteemed and admired. His merits as a lawyer are both solid and brilliant. We do not suppose that he has a superior old or young at the bar of Kentucky. We welcome him cordially to our city, and predict confidently for the firm he completes a prosperous and triumphant career.

☞The "Ophidian" doesn't advertise in the Journal, but, in justice to our readers, we can't deny the advertisement below "a single insertion." We copy it from the Frankfort Commonwealth:

The Ophidian Institute.

DISUNION TAUGHT IN SIX EASY LESSONS!

Particular Attention paid to the Members of the Kentucky Legislature.

THIS educational "Institute" opens in Frankfort to-day under peculiar auspices. It has engaged an efficient corps of teachers, all of whom graduated under Professor Yancey, and are prepared to "fire the Southern heart, and instruct the Southern mind," in the most modern fashion. The array of teachers is imposing, and if they don't succeed in imposing upon the people of Kentucky, it will be through no lack of intention or effort on their part.

FACULTY:

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE — Prof. of "Inexorable Logic."

COLONEL ROBERT McKEE, E. L. C., Prof. of elegant epithets, and chief fireman of "the Southern heart."

COLONEL BLANTON DUNCAN — Prof. of politics. Having graduated in all the parties, the Colonel is peculiarly well qualified for that important post. He will also give instruction in the art of writing secret circulars, wherein he exceedingly excels.

COLONEL W. PRESTON JOHNSON — Prof. of modern letter writing.

COLONEL R. T. DURRETT — Prof. of modern log-rolling, and Instructor General to "the Southern mind."

COLONEL C. Q. ARMSTRONG, }
COLONEL W. C. BROOKS, } Janitors.

TERMS: If Kentucky concludes to "go out" members of the Legislature will be charged nothing. If not the whole State will be charged with "submission."

To Singers.—*Hoarseness.* A music teacher in the "Southern Female College," Athens, Tennessee, says of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges: "Having tried almost every expectorant for Hoarseness without much benefit, I seemed cured by the use of one box. I am highly pleased d1&w1

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

ROOM No. 40, CAPITOL HOTEL, }
FRANKFORT, March 20. }

The Legislature is again in session, after its recess, to consider the *now* condition of Kentucky; and her relations to her sister States. Since the 11th of February, Mr. Lincoln has been inaugurated, and the flag of the Union still waves over my head from the dome of the Capitol; nothing has transpired to change the condition of Kentucky or her relations to her sister States, and therefore we may anticipate a very short session. Though this Legislature has been loyal, still there was a feeling of security when it was in recess, and the public pulse will beat more calmly as soon as it adjourns. I expected to find this city buzzing with political drones, but it is unusually quiet, when the reassembling of the Legislature, and the "mass meeting" to instruct it how to maintain "the interest and honor of Kentucky" are both to take place. The mass meeting, by the way, has been renamed, and is now called a "Convention," and I have a hand-bill before me which says: "It is not expected that any person will participate in the proceedings of the Convention who does not favor the objects for which it is convened." That is conclusive as to the intention of the call, although there was an attempt to conceal the cloven-foot and forked tail. The meeting has attracted some curiosity, and drawn a few persons there, but it assumes no dignity, either from its numbers or the influence of those who direct it. When on the 11th of February I wished the members of the Legislature God speed to their homes, and proper intercourse among their constituents, I felt an assured conviction that Kentucky had done her whole patriotic duty to the Union of our fathers, and expressed my confidence that she would, with unfaltering fidelity, adhere to the Constitution. I was not led astray by vain hopes, nor did I miscalculate the loyalty of the State rendered illustrious in the past by Clay, and in the present by Crittenden. Kentucky stands now, as she did two months ago, the breakwater of the waves of disunion, and within her placid and pacific roadstead, we have every assurance that a sure haven of safety may be found. Those who are outside of her borders may be tempest tossed and without the proper bearings to guide the ship of State; and they may be perplexed by the craft of the wreckers, who, in some parts of the country, are extinguishing beacon lights and unmoving buoys, and in others hanging out false signals to lure them upon the dangerous rocks of disunion; but here where all the mad elements strive to concentrate strength, where the land pirates are clustering in hopes to see the proud ship Constitution run upon the rocks and be shattered to pieces, I can say that loyal Kentucky has resolved to be loyal still, true to her past glories, and true to the glorious future that is before us. All who read my letters will hear from other sources exaggerated acccounts of the enthusiasm attending the "Southern Rights Convention," called here to-day by the immortal but irresponsible six who have arrogated to themselves the task of teaching a State its duty, which she knew and practiced long before they were born, but I speak advisedly in saying that the effort is an abortion, and that its instigators are as flat in the public estimation as their dangerous designs are blown sky high. "The People" are not here to respond to their call. Name to me a crooked politician of the Breckinridge stripe, if any body knows since his last speech what his stripe is, and I will name you one of the crows who are cawing around this Capital, and hoping for a chance to ravage the fair fields of the State. Any one of moderate political knowledge could catalogue them, and then, by adding a few discontented spirits, wise in their own conceit but in that of no one else, we should have the list of delegates complete. No matter what may go out from their papers as to the effect of to-day's *mass meeting*, rest assured that it is a still born monstrosity. Nothing more impudent, nothing more stupid, and nothing more conceited ever emanated from the conception of man, and it is one of the blessings of Providence that such conceptions always are abortions.

Agitators are of the same kidney all the world over. The irrepressible conflict between England and France is kept up by "firing the heart" and exciting the national pride of one country whenever the other has accomplished something new. I saw it remarked somewhere lately that to cry "France" into the ear of England would produce an effect like the tossing of a gauntlet in the olden days of chivalry as a token of defiance. This was illustrated by an extract from Thackeray's Cornhill Magazine, which said in substance that when France launched La Gloire, her iron-plated vessel, she threw the challenge to England—not a challenge to fight but to put herself in training. And so John Bull, with all the ardor of the prize-ring or the rat-pit, commenced to prepare himself, and the Warrior was England's reply. The British people were terribly agitated when it was first announced that France had projected a floating battery cased in steel, shot-proof, a perfect magazine of deadly combustibles and projectiles, and so constructed that it could neither be sunk nor burned. As a consequence, England never enjoyed a quiet night's rest until she had constructed a similar work and made an extensive brag upon the subject. It would be an insult to the intelligence of my readers to attempt to apply these facts to the condition of things, North and South, in this country. There is a constant effort to keep up the excitement between the sections, and to effect this the most ludicrous cause of quarrel are patched up. It reminds me of the "ancient grudge broke to new enmity" between the partisans of the rival houses of Capulet and Montague, and we find men here "biting their thumbs," trying to get up a row and wanting to convert our whole State into a fortified camp. This agitation is nearly played out. The members of the Legislature left here loyal and they have returned loyal. There will be no departure from their policy of last month. That met the approval of Kentucky, and after conference with their constituencies, the legislators are prepared to stand firm to the Union. Thus much I know, after a very short intercourse with the members of the Senate and House.

The House met this morning but transacted very little business. There was some debate on a proposition submitted by Mr. Lanham to tender the use of the Hall to the Mass Covention; most of the friends of the Union voted for it through courtesy while they strongly denounced the supposed objects of the call; but there were seven members who would hold no terms of courtesy with the agitators; among the latter were Messrs. Jacobs and Hunter, of the late Democratic party.

A resolution was adopted by both Houses to accept the invitation of the Committee of citizens of Frankfort to meet the Hon. John J. Crittenden and welcome him on the occasion of his return home this afternoon. The day is a very stormy one but there will be a great demonstration.

Mr. Goodloe offered the following and moved its reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, which was done.

> *Resolved*, That the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the forts in the seceding States for the purpose of preventing civil war, the shedding of fraternal blood, would be attended by no disgrace or dishonor; and that such a course of conduct by the Federal Government would meet the cordial approval of the State of Kentucky, and would also greatly tend to preserve the kind feelings which we believe still exists between the masses of the people of this Union, notwithstanding the unhappy state of affairs that surround us.

Mr. Hodge offered the following addition:

> *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this body, the Federal Government should immediately recognize the independence of the Confederate States of America.

The proposition of Mr. Goodloe is eminently proper, and will, I do not doubt, pass with great unanimity, but I cannot but regret that Mr Hodge felt it his duty to embarrass it with the addition, which is an absurdity. The Federal Government has no right to recognize the existence of a new State. The President has the power, by, and with the counsel of the Senate, to make treaties and appoint ambassadors, but he has no more authority to recognize the Cotton league than he has to declare war against a European nation without the consent of Congress. By all means, no. In the Senate, Senator Fisk offered a joint resolution, that, whereas the Treasury is exhausted, and from the facts that this is an extra session, and that another Legislature is soon to be called, it is our duty to complete the business now before us and adjourn at as early a day as possible; therefore, that the Senate shall hold their session a day, and that it is inexpedient to originate any new business after the 22d inst. This lies over a day under the rules.

Mr. Hodge and Senator Chambers, in their respective chambers, proposed resolutions inviting the non-seceding States to meet in convention at Frankfort on the 27th May, to adopt an ultimatum and concerted action in reference to present national troubles. Mr. Hodge's proposition involves the election of delegates by the people in Congressional Districts, and Senator Prall proposed to amend Senator Chamber's motion in the same way, while it originally named W. O. Butler, Joshua F. Bell, and Archy Dixon as the delegates, and proposed a final adjournment on the 22d inst. The whole subject will lie over till to-morrow.

There were four sets of resolutions referred to the committee on resolutions in the disunion meeting to-day, and I understand that there is some difficulty apprehended in patching up the proper kind of platform. I simply looked in upon the men to-day who are preparing to instruct the people's representatives in their duty and to teach them the obligations of their oaths to support both the State and national Constitutions, and I must say that if they are fit to instruct even a common school their looks conceal and deceive their intelligence sadly. There is no element of dignity or force in their composition, but there is a deal of craft and cunning about some of them. I heard one of the most violent of these precipitators, a disunionist of the most red republican kind, very coolly talking over the chance he would have in making the Congressional race in his District! That man is determined to get all his "rights" at any rate, and all the pay and perquisites that good fortune may drop in his way. The details of the Disunion meeting will be of no interest, beyond the mere resolutions, which its sextemviate callers will have the effrontery to attempt to impose upon the public as the voice of the people of Kentucky. By the way, I observed at the dinner table to-day, that your rank secessionist is much addicted to cayenne pepper, vinegar, Worcester sauce and poached eggs. Can any of my philosophical friends give me a theory which will account for this? It passes my comprehension, but it is a fact.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

☞The telegraph announces this morning that the Legislature of Ohio has complied with the request of Kentucky by applying to Congress to call a National Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. This makes four Free States that have so applied. We have no doubt that before Congress meets again the request of Kentucky will have been complied with by every State of the North. Let the movement go on. And meanwhile let the President with all the might of his position hold on. Masterly inactivity at Washington and masterly activity at the North will soon end our troubles. The true policy of the President in this juncture is not so much to assert the jurisdiction of the nation as to preserve the nation itself. Let the President turn his thoughts to the work of amending the Constitution and keep his thoughts upon the work until it is finished. This is the point. Let him stick to this. Never mind the laws that arms have silenced. He cannot vocalize these silent laws. It is folly and madness to try. Mr. Lincoln should perform vigorously and faithfully the duty he can perform, and let the duty go that he can't perform. And the nation will hold him to this.

☞We beg to suggest to the friends of the Union in Kentucky not only the propriety but the necessity of taking steps immediately for the organization and consolidation of the Union forces of the State. This measure is imperative. We can't get along at all without it. And the longer it is delayed the worse for us and the better for our adversaries and the adversaries of the country.

We want a single candidate for the Treasurership; we want a single ticket for the Border Convention, if one shall be held, and the delegates shall be chosen by the people, as the delegates should be chosen; we want a single State Executive Committee; we want a single District Executive Committee in each of the several Congressional Districts; we want a single system of party machinery in each of the different counties and precincts; we want, in fine, a single and complete State organization, and a single standard-bearer, wherever our glorious standard is to be borne. We want this, and must have it; and must have it as promptly as possible.

So far as partyism in Kentucky is concerned, the past is dead,—dead beyond the reach of the hand of resurrection. So we devoutly trust. There are now but two parties in the State,—the Union party and the secession party—the so-called Southern Rights party and the Southern Rights Union party. Neither is homogeneous with respect to former party organizations; both, however, are fully alive to the new points of combination and fully dead to the old ones. Yet but one of these two living parties has regularly consolidated its forces and completed its organization. But one has embodied its members; and that one, to our reproach be it said, is not the Union party. This reproach must be wiped off; this inferiority must be removed; this sore disadvantage must be corrected: and the work must be speedily done. All are agreed as to this. By whom shall the work be undertaken? Who shall assume the initiative?

We venture to suggest that the Union men of the Legislature assume it, either by calling a Union State Convention at as early a day as may be practicable or else by acting themselves as a State Convention and performing at once and on the spot the duties appertaining to such a body. We confess there appear to us many strong reasons why the latter mode should be preferred. But on this point we shall say nothing at present. No matter which mode our friends in the Legislature might see fit to adopt, their decision would doubtless be acquiesced in cheerfully by the masses of the party in the State. It certainly would be by us. Prompt action in some mode is assuredly demanded by the best interests of our cause; and we appeal respectfully to the Union men of the Legislature to take such action.

> In the meanwhile the Commissioners are to be appointed to meet those from Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, and the other Border States. In order that these may act understandingly, and that all objections may be met, we suggest that they be elected by Congressional Districts, by vote of the people. In this manner we can, by a fair and legitimate way, have an expression of the popular will.—*Lou. Democrat.*

We understand the suggestion of our neighbor to mean that the delegates to the Border Convention be chosen by the people as Presidential Electors are chosen; that is to say, formally by Congressional Districts but really by the people of the whole State. With this understanding, which we do not doubt is the understanding of our neighbor, we approve the suggestion cordially, and, by way of perfecting it, would add two delegates on the part of the State at large to the delegates of the several Congressional Districts, thus making the representation of Kentucky in the Convention what as respects both mode and number her representation is in the Electoral College of the nation. Certainly nothing can be fairer than this suggestion. Nothing else can be so fair. Nothing else can be fair at all.

The fundamental principle of all just representation is that the representative shall be chosen by the represented body as represented. We assume that no one will dispute this. The body represented or to be represented in the Border Convention is the State as such, the State as a whole, the State in its integral sovereignty as a member of the National Union; consequently, the representatives in the Convention should be chosen by the State in the same relation,—by the people of the whole State as a single body. Otherwise the fundamental principle of just representation would be violated, and, in a matter concerning the State as a State, a district as a district might dictate the representative. It seems to us that this view is unanswerable. We know not, indeed, that it will be seriously controverted in any quarter.

However this may be, we are persuaded that the view is a just one, and we hope it will easily prevail in the Legislature. We deem it important to the best interests of the Commonwealth that it should prevail.

☞"Raconteur", the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, thus pleasantly refers to the last hours and the last honors of Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden in Washington:

> Mrs. Senator Crittenden is receiving an extemporised farewell ovation this evening at the National Hotel, which she has graced during the past season. It eclipses the inauguration ball, for not only the beauty and fashion, resident and transient, are there, but nearly all the foreign Ministers, Cabinet officers, Senators, and officers of the army, General Scott's noble form towering above them all.
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> At nine o'clock Mr. Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court, requested silence, and advanced towards Mrs. Crittenden with a monster bouquet, which he presented in behalf of the lady-boarders at the National, expressing their friendship for the recipient, and their regret at losing her, in eloquent terms. He was followed by Mr. Lovejoy (who is as ardent a pro-slavery man as his brother, in Congress, is an ardent Republican), who read a farewell essay, expressing the parting sentiments of himself and others who had passed the winter at the National.
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> When these demonstrations were over, the party repaired to the supper room, where the hosts had prepared an attractive repast, which soon was attacked vigorously—but the supply could not be exhausted, and the assailants were forced to retire, perfectly satisfied. Dancing was then the order of the evening, and none of the guests left the saloons, without a cordial Kentucky shake hands with Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden, wishing them *bon voyage*. Many hope to welcome him back next fall as a member of the House of Representatives.

Thousands more have resolved that this hope shall be realized. Under Providence, nothing can prevent the realization of the hope, but Mr. Crittenden's own will; and, in view of the circumstances, we don't fear even that. The summons addressed to him is not alone from the Ashland District but from the State and the country. If the glorious old patriot feels that he has the strength to obey he will not have any to resist.

☞The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette gives an account of a "conversion" which though not remarkable is exceedingly rational. A gentleman from Pottsylvania county, Va., a strong secessionist, in February last, being dissatisfied with the course things were taking in Virginia, went to Mississippi for the purpose of buying land and to remove his negroes to that State. He has just returned, and called on the delegate from his county to say, that though he had thought Virginia was slow, he hopes "she will be slower still;" that he saw but few of the substantial wealthy proprietors in Mississippi who were not dissatisfied with the course of events South, at the prospect of heavy taxation, and of no benefit under the new order of things that they could not expect under the old Union; and told him "that if Virginia and the Border States got such guarantees as would be satisfactory to them, he had no doubt that Mississippi and the Gulf States would return." He had concluded to remain in Virginia.

☞One of the Courier's Frankfort despatches, recounting the action of the secession Convention at the Capital, concludes with this stimulating notification: "The submissionists disheartened". If the Convention of Wednesday had power to dishearten the friends of the Union at Frankfort or anywhere else, they must be "submissionists" indeed.

☞A lady in Charleston a few nights ago had three children at a birth. Charleston continues to be a port of delivery.

☞South Carolina says she is in favor of peace. She was never able to hold her own.

☞England is unquestionably playing a deep game with the Cotton States. She may for a while, by her shrewd diplomacy, as a contemporary suggests, humbug them with the belief that she is winking at the secession folly, but if she ever gets that distressed section of our common heritage within her grasp, cotton and slavery, like a foot-ball, will be kicked out of her path.

It may be true, though we don't believe a word of it, that the British minister in Mexico has recognized the Confederated States as a provisional government, but it is positively true that if England discovers that the move is a false one, she will not hesitate to disavow the act of her minister, and rebuke and recall him.

British statesmen are evidently at fault in attempting to understand the present movement in the United States. They view it from their own stand-point, surrounded by a standing army, which is ready at all times to overawe those who occasionally come to the conclusion that it is not altogether in accordance with the dictates of Christianity to tax heavily or lightly, or at all, a people to support a church establishment to which they do not profess to owe any spiritual fealty.

English essayists and statesmen, who, by the terrors of a mighty military arm, can force men, even against their religious convictions, to pay a large proportion of their hard earnings to make in the aggregate an immense revenue from which prelates and those of less note draw princely yearly incomes, cannot comprehend why it is that the American Government does not put down popular uprisings here, as the Duke of Wellington did chartist demonstrations, and other pet aristocrats have, and will again, as long as they can, the Irish peasantry.

It may be the policy now of the British Government to beguile the leaders of the secession movement into the belief that their confederation will be recognized, but that it will take time in order to avoid collision with the United States Government—that the rules of diplomacy require the case to be treated with the utmost caution—that such a case has never yet arisen—that the United States in its Federal character presents many complicated questions, and the more because each State which in the aggregate forms the federation claims to be a sovereignty.

If there be not in all these suggestions enough to employ English diplomacy for years, if time be of consequence, then has that diplomacy depreciated which has been employed for the last few years on imaginary lines and shadows of difference on immaterial subjects.

By means of this very English policy, Cotton will be deposed as King. Our shrewd transatlantic cousins know beforehand that the Southern Commissioners will approach their bureaus with a treaty in one hand and Cotton in the other. Haughty England will not be subjected, longer than she can avoid it, to the caprice of reckless politicians. She will, of course, desire to keep on good terms with those who raise her cotton, but so soon as practicable she will excuse the Cotton States from any further labor on her behalf. England believes that the American Government, in its own good time, will bring back the refractory States to obedience, and will not, therefore, be in great haste to give her countenance to what by her laws would be treason, but which here, by a liberal construction of the phrase "consent of the governed," gives a mere majority the right to do what they please. To be sure, it is conceded that such a doctrine will not suit the moralist or casuist, but the politicians are not particular in their infractions of rights which pertain to the lesser number.

England is certainly the last of all the great powers in which the Cotton States can wisely place confidence. She has no moral or political affinity with them. She is water to their fire. Let them beware of her.

☞Life in California, though still checkered with exciting adventures, is comparatively subdued. A marked change for the better has come over the State Since the subsidence of the gold fever, the attention of Eastern emigrants has been generally attracted to other fields. Nevertheless California has managed to thrive well. It has been discovered that much of her wealth is in the agricultural richness of her soil, and that the labor formerly expended in the mines will yield a sufficient return in the cultivation of the earth. Such is already the variety and abundance of her productions that she seems to possess almost all the elements of an independent nation.

The multitudes who first flocked to her shores in search of gold were not the most desirable colonists for the nucleus of a young Republic. We are told, to be sure, that Rome was founded by robbers, and yet afterwards became a grand commonwealth, but this may have been owing to the tact and influence of the Sabine women. No similar influence was brought to bear on California. Such men go into a new country to seize upon not to create wealth; and what surprises now is, that the people, with so large an infusion of such characters, as well as a class of persons of purer motive but restless and roving in their disposition, should have been able to turn from the glittering minerals to the more substantial earth, and in a few years produce grain and other vegetable productions of such quality and in such abundance as to supersede many of the imports from other parts of the Union.

The old element, however, is by no means extinct. We recently had occasion to refer to a business directory of San Francisco, and discovered that that city would equal even New York in the prominence of certain occupations which indicate the vicious tendencies of a portion of the community. The efforts of Vigilance Committees in San Francisco have not yet entirely purified that city, but we trust that other portions of the State have determined to behave well without such an infliction. The dramshops of the Golden City would turn out liquor enough to fill a basin large enough to float many of the vessels at her wharves, and sufficiently charged with acids to cut off the copper-bottoms. There are 800 liquor dealers—more than twice the number engaged in any other occupation. There are about 375 grocers, and about 300 lawyers, from which it appears that the people are nearly as well supplied with law as with food. Either because the inhabitants have but little fear of dying a natural death, or from the copious use of quack medicines, or some unexplained cause, the number of physicians is comparatively limited After all, the permanent residents may be a pretty good set of people, for we find evidence of sufficient casual sojourners to keep a fair proportion of the liquor dealers and lawyers in employment. Next to the classes we have mentioned, the boarding house keepers are about as numerous as any.

Some of the other cities of California, however, are not yet quite free from the representatives of the original bruisers and appropriators of other men's property. Night pedestrians, in search of adventure or novelty, can sometimes be accommodated by passing dark alleys while their eyes are vainly seeking curiosities in a different direction. One of these occurrences recently mentioned by a Sacramento paper exhibits a peculiar kind of shrewdness and foresight on the part of the victim, for which unsophisticated travellers in this part of the land are not remarkable. The complainant testified in court that he coolly bit the robber's cheek in order to be able afterwards to identify him and cause his arrest.

The Virtue of Compromise. — Lord Brougham, in his preface to his essay on the British Constitution, just published, says:

> The history of our Constitution, in Church and in State, is the history of compromise; and it redounds mightily to the national power, for it records the wisdom and the virtue of the community in all its portions. The rival powers of the Government—the various interests of classes—the differences of parties—all by their contentions have secured the rights of the people, and insured the good management of their affairs. But the permanence of the structure through many conflicts is the result of the wise and virtuous determination of all—powers, classes, parties—that mutual opposition shall end in mutual concession, to avert the risk of destruction. In England the fiercest conflicts have led to moderate changes; for the most part, improvements of the system. In France the struggles of party have generally ended in revolution.

The wise and virtuous determination of all —powers, classes, parties—that mutual opposition shall end in *mutual concession to avert the risk of destruction!* Therein is displayed the practical policy of English statesmanship. What would produce a revolution in France ends in England with strengthening the nationality through concession and compromise. In the United States we have a class who follow the French and prefer the overthrow of the Government to compromising national difficulties.

As it is with the history of the Government of England, so it is with the history of our own Federal Constitution; it is that of compromise, compromise, compromise; and it redounded "mightily to the national power, for it recorded the wisdom and virtue of the community in all its portions." As our Government was founded on compromise, so by compromise alone can it be maintained in peace and prosperity. None but demagogues say or think otherwise.

The Real Motto of the Seceders.—"Let U. S. alone."

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

ROOM No. 40, CAPITOL HOTEL, }
FRANKFORT, March 21. }

The reception extended to Mr. Crittenden yesterday was truly an earnest and heartfelt ovation to his loyalty, and a fitting tribute to his lasting and valuable services. Despite the storm which had raged nearly all the day until about half past two o'clock, the whole line of route for the procession was densely crowded, and from every window ladies waved their handkerchiefs. When the cortege arrived at the residence of Mr. Crittenden and he alighted from the carriage, Judge Brown delivered the reception speech, which was brief but eloquent in language, and glowing with the inspiration of the occasion. I was so crowded in the mass that it was impossible to use note book and pencil, and I cannot venture to do justice to the Judge's speech by any digest. He closed in a thrilling invocation to the spirit of patriotism, and told Mr. C. that when the day should come for him to look his last on earth, his body should be laid to rest wrapped in the flag of that country he had so labored to serve, protect, and preserve. Mr. Crittenden was completely overcome with emotion, and it was some time before his voice, broken by sobs, could be heard. He thanked his friends for the flattering attention paid to him, and assured them that during his long public service he had always endeavored to do his duty, and that, if at any time, he had failed to meet their expectations, it was from no lack of desire or exertion. He acknowledged the many kindnesses and honors which had been so profusely showered upon him, and he could find no words to testify his earnest gratitude. He had now come home to end his days as a Christian gentleman, and he hoped never to see the Union of his love disrupted. He loved his country, his whole country, and never desired to see a single star erased from her banner. Mr. Crittenden made a most touching allusion to the great statesman of Ashland, and said, pointing to Thomas H. Clay, Esq., who was standing near him, that to his father he owed all his political instruction, and to him alone had he ever deferred in opinion. Oh, for an hour of his eagle glance and his clarion voice now in the time of our calamity, to awe the spirit of disunion and to cheer patriotic co-workers in the preservation of the Union. In this emergency Henry Clay would be worth a thousand times his weight in gold to the country. After Mr. Crittenden closed the vast crowd rent the air with cheers, and hundreds upon hundreds went into the house to shake the noble and veteran statesman by the hand, while on the street Haley's concert band played exquisitely the principal national Union airs. When I left after a hasty personal interview with the honored Kentuckian, there was still a very large crowd anxious to catch another glimpse of him. At night he was serenaded, Haley's Band furnishing the music again. This fine band has greatly improved in the last two months, and is now uniformed with much neatness. Taken altogether the reception of Mr. Crittenden was perhaps the largest display ever witnessed in this city, and it was an irrepressible outburst of love and enthusiasm.

In the House after the presentation of petitions, the special order came up on the unfinished business before the recess, which was the bill for the better organization of the militia and for other business, the amendments to which were adopted and then passed to its third reading by a close vote of 41 to 40. The reading was dispensed with; Mr. M. J. Cook offered as an enjoined order that the bill shall not go into operation, until Kentucky passes an ordinance of secession, which was rejected by 71 to 11. The question was then on its final passage, the constitution requiring a majority of all the members elect, it was defeated—yeas 46, nays 39.

Quite a sensation was created by the introduction of Secretary Monroe, with a message from Gov. Magoffin, transmitting a communication from "Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States." It contained the amendment to the Constitution which was passed by Congress. The resolution of Mr. Goodloe; the unsuccessful efforts to table the President's communication and its final reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, are fully detailed in the proceedings as forwarded by your reporter. Mr. Lannam regarded the amendment as an insult to Kentucky.

Mr. Harrison introduced a bill to abolish the April civil term of the Bullitt Circuit Court. This I believe is a measure in which the business men of Louisville ought to be interested. Whether it is right or wrong, I have no means of knowing, and therefore call the attention of our people to it.

A resolution to invite Mr. Crittenden to address the Legislature on the topics of the day, offered by Mr. F. Neel, was amended, on motion of Mr. Lannam, to include Mr. Powell, and adopted. Messrs. F. Neel, Buckner, Jacob, Lannam, and Machen were appointed a committee, on the part of the House, to carry the resolution into effect.

In the Senate to-day an amendment to the charter of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was adopted, allowing the Company further time to negotiate for the payment of bonds, by paying ten per cent. interest. Certain acts of the Galt House Company were legalized. A bill to extend the southern limits of the city of Louisville was also passed. An amendment to the law instituting the City Court of Louisville, reducing attorney's fee as taxed to two dollars and a half, and an amendment to the Falls City Marine Institute, increasing its capital stock to $50,000, and giving it certain manufacturing privileges, were also passed, under the charge of Senator Pennebaker. The same Senator introduced a Conventional Interest Bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

A terrible headache will save my readers from the infliction of a long letter.

☞We take the extract below from the Editorial correspondence of the Morgantown (Va.) Star. The Editor writes from Richmond:

> Mr. Carlile, on Thursday, made a speech of two hours' length, which struck the secessionists like a thunderbolt. It was decidedly the boldest effort of the season. It came right up to the point upon which the Union men are bound to stand. It was very effective; and though the galleries were not so much with Mr. Carlile as with Mr. Willey, (for he handled the subject without gloves), still the Union men of the Convention were excessively pleased with Mr. Carlile's effort. As Mr. Carlile was leaving the Convention, accompanied by two very respectable ladies from his boarding-house he was hissed by the crowd. And this in your great city of Richmond, where free speech is guaranteed to every man by the bill of rights and the laws of his country.
>
> I learn that O. Jennings Wise told a member of the Convention a few days ago that if this Convention did not pass an ordinance of secession, it ought to be driven from its hall at the point of the bayonet.
>
> The Hon. Wm. G. Brown offered resolutions a few days ago, requesting the Virginia Senators to resign. The next morning the Richmond Examiner abused him in the most villainous style, denouncing him as a brother, or son or father of old John Brown. For Wm G. Brown, who has been a life-long friend of the South and its institutions, to be abused in this style, simply because he chooses to advocate his sentiments, and evidence his devotion to his country, shows that madness rules the hour.
>
> This afternoon a crowd assembled at the old market and took down a Union flag, which had been floating there for many days, and hoisted in its stead, amidst the cheers of the crowd, the rattlesnake flag. Speeches were made by several persons, among whom was Charles Irving, Esq., Mr. Clemens's second in the duel with Wise. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Irving impressed upon the people that resistance was not enough, that the true policy was to drive the Convention out of the city at the point of the bayonet. Scarcely had Mr. Irving uttered these words when the mob shouted, "That's it," "That's right," "Drive them out;" and these cries were followed by deafening cheers. This is but a faint sketch of some of the indignities to which your representatives are subjected in this land of freemen. We have fallen upon sad times. It is truly a reign of terror, but I hope it will not last forever.

☞The following letter, says the Baltimore American, was received by a gentleman of this city from a young man who left Baltimore on the 22d of February for Charleston, and there entered the Southern army:

> CASTLE PINCKNEY, }
> CHARLESTON, S. C. }
>
> *My Dear Friend:* I arrived here at last, and am sorry I ever saw such a place. If I could get out of it, I would do so with the utmost pleasure. We arrived on Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and were immediately taken to Castle Pinckney, where we were set to work (on Sunday morning, too,) transporting two heavy 48-pounders to the wharf.
>
> We are treated worse than negroes here. We don't get enough to eat, and what we do get is of the coarsest and most common description. If you hear of any one getting the *Southern Rights Fever* as strongly as I had it, just show him this, and if it does not cure him nothing will. But, however, to drop a subject which, whenever I think of it, drives me almost to the point of drowning myself, I will treat of other matters, &c., &c.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

SAVED AT LAST.

Mr. Geo. Bell, Respected Friend: I shall ever feel under many obligations for the marvelous, and it seems almost miraculous cure Dr. Hulce has affected of my son's legs, ankles, and feet. For eighteen months his disease has resisted every known treatment by our best physicians, and was finally regarded incurable by all who knew him—as you well know. But I am happy to inform you that his legs and feet are entirely well, and have been some six weeks past, though they are a little tender yet. Having no further use for external dressing he has omitted them, but is still taking Dr. Hulce's medicine internally. I wish you to ask the Doctor whether or not he should continue the internal medicine any longer. His health is entirely restored. James sends his kindest regards to you and Mrs. Maydwell, on Jefferson street, at whose house he boarded, and says he shall ever feel greatful to Dr. Hulce for saving his limbs from amputation. Please let me hear from you soon. Very respectfully,

B. G. RADFORD.

Longview, Christian co., Ky., March 16, 1861.

[Published by request of Mr. Geo. Bell, to more fully show the afflicted that Dr. Hulce's practice is not (as some erroneously suppose) confined to any special class of diseases, but embraces all diseases of the human machine—that he is the umpire Doctor—that when all others fail, the afflicted go to him and are cured, who return home rejoicing and encourage others to go to him. In this way Dr. Hulce's office is daily thronged with patients, and must continue so as long as he chooses to practice medicine.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The President submitted to the Senate the proposition of the British Government, to refer the San Juan question to the arbitration of some foreign government. The Committee on Foreign Relations recommend Switzerland.

Rumors of the non-evacuation of Fort Sumter have been put forward for political effect. It is positively certain that it will be abandoned speedily, and that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced. All the signs favor a peaceful solution.

The chartered vessels, which recently sailed, took sealed orders.

An extra session of Congress has not yet been determined upon.

COLUMBUS, March 21.

John Sherman was elected U. S. Senator this afternoon by the Legis[illegible] convention

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

☞The Hon. Garrett Davis delivered a most powerful and eloquent speech at Paris the other day. We call attention to the very full synopsis of the speech which we publish this morning.

☞We in another column republish from the Courier of yesterday the resolutions adopted by the secession Convention at Frankfort. The resolutions are rather harmless in appearance, but they are not by any means harmless in reality. They look as innocent as a heap of meal; but there is a frightful cat at the bottom of them. In truth, the movement that has culminated in the proclamation of these resolutions reminds us vividly in all its salient points of the fable to which we have just alluded.

According to Æsop, as our readers classic or otherwise will remember, a cat, that had played himself out in his own proper character, resorted, first, to the trick of hanging himself on the wall as if dead, and dropping down amongst the unsuspecting mice when they came forth to exult in his supposed fate, by which means he succeeded in catching some of the hindmost of them, and, secondly, to the kindred trick of squatting in a meal-tub and covering himself with the contents, intending to spring upon the mice as they came to nibble at his deceitful robe, by which means he succeeded in catching none, and thereupon retired from history. This is the fable.

The secession leaders, a fortnight or less ago, sent forth a secret circular, in which they avowed the purpose of secession in these distinct and unmistakable terms:

> In many parts of the State Southern Rights Clubs have been formed for the purpose of organizing an effective band of true Southern men, who will use their influence at once to place Kentucky in her proper position. We would recommend that you should also form similar Clubs at once in every precinct of your county under this heading:
>
> "We the undersigned, *believing that the dissolution of the Union is a fact*, AND THAT KENTUCKY MUST TAKE HER CHOICE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH, agree to form an Association for the purpose of maintaining Southern Rights AND PLACING KENTUCKY IN HER PROPER POSITION WITH THE SOUTH."
>
> Immediately after the formation of such Clubs, please apprise us of the names of officers, number in the Clubs, and prospects of increasing it.

Here the cat appeared in his own proper character. He, however, was presently discovered, recognized, and published. His career in this part was short and not in the least destructive. He was at once played out.

A few days afterwards, the secession leaders put forth a public call for a Convention at Frankfort, couched in such terms, that, to an uninformed and superficial observer, the spirit of secessionism appeared to have left the body. These terms were as follows:

> All who love the South and are determined to maintain her rights; who advocate resistance to the coercion of the seceded States by the Federal Government; who prefer an alliance with the slaveholding States to submission to Northern aggression; and who desire a reconstructed Confederacy of the slaveholding and the loyal free States rather than the rule of an abolitionized and centralized despotism, are invited to meet in council at the State Capital.

Here the cat was hanging by his heels, feigning death. The mice came forth in pretty large numbers to survey the carcass of their arch-enemy, when, dropping down suddenly from the wall, he succeeded in catching some of the hindmost. His career in this part was also short and not exceedingly destructive. He was played out again.

The secession leaders next met in Convention at Frankfort, and disguised their disunion movement in the robe of Unionism, as exhibited in the resolutions published elsewhere.

Here the cat is squatting in the meal-tub, covered with its contents. What is going to happen now? Not having the gift of absolute prescience, we can't say certainly; but we know what happened at this stage in the fable. La Fontaine shall tell it:

> On this occasion one old stager,
> A rat as gray as any badger,
> Who had in battle lost his tail,
> Abstained from smelling at the meal;
> And cried far off, Ah! General Cat,
> I much suspect a heap like that;
> Your meal is not the thing, perhaps,
> For one who knows somewhat of traps;
> *Should you a sack of meal become,*
> I'D LET YOU BE, AND STAY AT HOME.

Without arrogating to ourselves in any degree the experience or the wisdom of this "old stager," we, nevertheless, presume to lift our voice and repeat his cry "far off" to the heap of meal in which the cat of secession has made his last ambush.

We shall frequently have occasion hereafter to touch upon this subject in a somewhat graver mood.

Tactics of the Precipitators.—Under this head the Lynchburg Virginian has some pertinent remarks which are adapted equally to the meridian of Kentucky. "The restless, enterprising men," says the Virginian, "who are not content with the pace at which the Convention drags its slow length, are getting up meetings in some quarters, and making a great deal of noise generally. They want our delegates to feel themselves instructed to vote for an ordinance of secession forthwith. We have been credibly informed that at a recent meeting in a neighboring county where secession resolutions were adopted, which resolutions were gravely presented in the Convention, there were only *fifteen* persons, all told, who participated in the meeting!

The delegates should feel themselves instructed by the vote which the people of Virginia gave them at the polls, and not by meetings gotten up by a few interested parties, in which the great body of the people take no interest. In this city, previous to the election, judging by the noise of the shouting precipitators, one would have supposed that they comprised three-fourths of our population, and a letter-writter to a sensation paper at the State metropolis affirmed that the secessionists were largely predominant here; but, unfortunately for his prediction, when the votes were regularly recorded, the precipitators were beaten about three to one! Everybody knows that those public meetings do not furnish a true index of popular sentiment, for, as a general thing, the frothy and turbulent control them, whilst thoughtful quiet men keep their own counsels, and give expression to their opinions only at the ballot-box. If we were a delegate in the Convention, we should look very closely to the character and *antecedents* of the gentlemen who get up and conduct these meetings, and, in the lack of conclusive evidence that they expressed the popular sentiment, would pay little attention to them." So would we. So would sincere and prudent men in general. And so do undoubtedly the earnest Union members of the bodies practised upon. Let all such men be constantly upon their guard against the wiles of secessionism. Where there is little real strength, the temptation to cunning is great, and is seldom resisted. And there is certainly little real strength in secessionism. Let the bending heresy be closely watched.

> A glorious victory in August next will sweep the friends, sympathizers, and apologists of Abraham Lincoln from every place of honor, profit, and responsibility in Kentucky; and none will be left in her counsels to interpose one obstacle to any action looking to her well being, preservation, to the support of her honor, dignity, and the liberties of her people.—*Louisville Courier.*

The simple meaning of this rude and spleenish periphrasis is, that, if the secessionists achieve "a glorious victory in August next," "none will be left" in the councils of Kentucky "to interpose one obstacle to any action looking to her" *immediate secession from the Union.* We believe the opinion is correct. Kentuckians! shall the secessionists achieve "a glorious victory in August next?" Do you want swept away every "obstacle" that stands or lies between you and the bottomless gulf of disunion? Do you want a smooth and easy path to the brink of ruin and a convenient figure in black to push you over? If you do, let the secessionists achieve "a glorious victory in August next."

> Our neighbor of the Constitution rather pettishly suggests that if the editor of the Alabamian is not satisfied with the government of the new Confederacy he had better leave it. If all were to leave who are dissatisfied, we fear the balance would soon have to leave or do worse, for they would have few left on whom they could safely rely for self-protection. It is a remarkable fact, and why it is so we know not, that the substantial, physical force of the country—the hard fisted, hard working men everywhere, who are expected to do all the fighting when their country calls, were from the beginning opposed to the ordinance of secession, and are becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with it. For a while they were disposed to acquiesce, but, as they watch the further developments of that measure, the muttering thunders of their indignation cannot be longer suppressed.
>
> *North Alabamian.*

Will our neighbor of the Courier have the goodness to inform us whether or not "the South Carolina and other Southern papers" have pronounced this paragraph "a forgery"? We ask of course for the benefit of our consciences.

☞The official report of the proceedings of the secession Convention at Frankfort ends as follows:

> Mr. Phil. Thompson followed in a brief and appropriate address. He said his friend Col. Duncan had proposed to transfer, in fee simple, the Bell-Everett party to the Southern-Rights party; he proposed to amend the proposition by adding that all of said party refusing to accept the provisions of the deed within sixty days from date, shall be surrendered to the Black Republicans, which amendment Col. Duncan accepted.

And then the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A fitting tail for such a body! Meanwhile, the "Bell Everett party" will please note the "deed" and the penalty attached thereto. Of course not one mother's son of them will think for a moment of braving the penalty! Are not one and all "submissionists"?

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

ROOM No. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, }
FRANKFORT, March 22. }

The act to establish a conventional rate of interest, reported by Senator Pennybaker from the Committe on Revised Statutes, provides that the parties to any bond, bill, promissory note or other instrument of writing for the payment of, or forbearance of money, may stipulate therein for interest receivable upon the amount of such instrument, at any rate not exceeding ten per cent annually, provided that no incorporated banking institution of the State shall be entitled to receive more than the specified rate of interest in its charter, or, if no rate be specified, more than six per cent yearly upon any loan or discount whatever; that upon all judgments or decrees rendered upon any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument as aforesaid, interest shall be computed until payment at the rate specified in such instrument, not exceeding ten per cent., or in case no rate of interest is specified, at six per cent. yearly.

The Senate's special order to-day was a bill repealing the act to appropriate money to the Western and Eastern Lunatic Asylum, approved February 9th last. Senator Pennybaker stated that since the appropriation had been made the architects, upon whose estimates the appropriation had been made, had been discharged, and another engaged, being the same under whose directions the appropriations were exceeded so greatly when the Hopkinsville Asylum was first erected. Messrs. Stancliffe and Vogden desire the Legislature to understand that they cannot pledge themselves that the new architect will complete the building at the estimates which they made. Senator Whittaker moved to amend so as to repeal the act so far only as it applies to the Western Asylum, leaving undisturbed the appropriation of $20,000 for the Eastern to render it fireproof. Mr W. took grounds against the eligibility of Hopkinsville as a location, and he thought it better to give away the $20,000 appropriated, and bury the pile of ruins, than to place an Asylum there Senator Cissell, on the other hand, thought the location the very best that could be selected in the whole southern part of the State, and said that the parsimony of the Legislature in refusing to render the building fireproof, was the cause of its destruction. He argued at length against changing the location, although he did not disparage the proposed location at Bowling Green or Russelville, had either been proposed as an original location, but he wished to vindicate Hopkinsville from imputations against it, and to vote for the best interests of the State. There was an extended debate on this important subject, after which it was referred to a select Committee, Messrs. Fisk, Whittaker and Rust, with instructions to report to morrow.

The Conventional Interest bill came up, and its principles were defended by Senator Pennybaker, as he believed it the best relief measure that could be proposed. We have had stringent usury laws and a legal rate of interest at 6 per cent., which have expelled much money from Kentucky, while we know that exorbitant rates of interest are charged when the necessities of business demand money. A rate of 10 per cent., when agreed upon, would attract capital and cause investments among us. While brokers deplete the coin of the banks, we are unable to get legislation to prevent it. The wants of the people demand money from abroad; there is none in the country, and rich men are virtually impoverished. The Conventional Interest bill would unlock thousands of dollars and bring it among us, for they have gone into neighboring States, and even into the Territories, for investment, where better interest can be obtained. Bank stocks in Kentucky are eagerly sought, because they bring 5 per cent. semi-annually. Capital will go where it obtains the best interest, and capitalists of respectability will not evade the laws in the modes so well known by taking interest which is usurious. Six per cent. won't attract capital, but 10 per cent. will. Senator Johnson said he had voted for such a bill last session; it was right in principle, but now would be wrong in practice. The increase of interest will not remedy the difficulties of the country; there is a want of confidence, and it can't be restored by this bill. The credit of banks must be substituted for those who have no credit. Relieve the banking capital and all kinds of labor will feel the good effects. The bank stock taken so eagerly some time ago is much depreciated, and, but for their contingent funds, would be below par. Mr. J. thought the re-issue of four millions, as proposed by the bill of last session, was the only measure of relief, and that had been vetoed by the Governor. He should not dispute the wisdom of that veto; perhaps his Excellency has more wisdom than the Legislature.

Senator Fisk suggested the period of indebtedness—a period that, under this bill, should not be for a less time than twelve months, but Senator Johnson could not see how that would make things better, while all kinds of property are so depreciated and unsettled. Various suggestions have been made, but they all tend to encumber the real estate of the country and benefit the banks, entailing increased difficulties upon the people. This question of money ought not now to be further touched—he was as much in favor of a rate of conventional interest as any man under ordinary circumstances, but in the present state of affairs he was opposed to it. Senators Andrews, Fisk, and Marshall, also spoke. The amendment of Senator Fisk was negatived; the bill put upon its passage, and defeated—21 to 14.

The bill to amend the Militia Law was reported and made the order for Monday, at 10 o'clock. My friend Col. and Senator Pennebaker is so zealous in support of this measure, that I presume that he expects to be a Major-General in the Kentucky line, when we are called upon to repel the invasion of the Jeffersonvillers or invade the classic retreats of New Albany. Although he is so sanguine of the passage of the bill, it will be defeated. Its provisions are unnecessarily complicated, and there are so many grave doubts of its constitutionality, concientiously entertained by members, that it will share the same fate that the bill making appropriations to carry it out, did in the House this morning.

In the House the Governor sent in a veto of the bill to amend the Charter of the Bank of Louisville, by allowing it to establish a branch at Uniontown, and to permit all the banks of issue to circulate bills of a less denomination than five dollars. The consideration of the veto was postponed until to-morrow at the request of Mr. McElroy, who has just reached here, and being from Union county, is much interested in the bill. Its friends seem confident that they can pass it over the objections of the Governor, though I do not know what they are. We shall see, or to use the classic phrase of old Mr. Ritchie, "*nous verrons*."

The Governor also transmitted to the Legislature the majority and minority reports of the Commissioners to the Peace Conference. They were ordered to be printed and sent to the office for that purpose before I could get a glimpse of their contents; although the views of Mr. Guthrie and of Mr. J. B. Clay represent the dissenting points between the Commissioners. I shall endeavor to obtain copies of those important papers at as early a time as possible.

The act to suspend the April term of the Bullitt Circuit Court was defeated by a tie vote, and a motion made to reconsider the vote by which a bill of a similar character for Logan county was passed on yesterday. This action is preliminary to the report of a general law on the subject. Mr. Ewing made a strong appeal to let the Logan bill stand as there was great distress in the county and it was the unanimous wish of its citizens. Mr. Sneed, after hearing the explanation of Mr. Ewing, withdrew his motion to reconsider the Logan county bill and moved to reconsider the Bullitt county bill just defeated, which was agreed to; it was then amended by adding the Carrol Circuit Court and passed. Mr. Lannan reported a bill repealing all laws authorizing the holding of all magistrates, quarterly, and circuit courts until the first Monday in December next. It was ordered to a second reading to-morrow and will in the present temper of the House pass this body. It was subsequently referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and a motion to instruct the Committee to report thereon to-morrow at 11 o'clock, was adopted. I think the proposition should also suspend all police and criminal courts for the same period, and let us have nine month's saturnalia, without restraints, laws, or responsibilities, a sort of Satan's millenium upon earth. Laws, constitutions, and unions are become such irksome things, I do not wonder that popular sentiment prepares their suspension or abrogation.

Mr. Goodloe moved to suspend the rules to introduce a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to visit Hopkinsville and other places suggested for an Insane Asylum and to report at the next meeting of the Legislature. Mr. G. by unanimous consent explained and enforced the necessity, economy, and humanity of this action. He took no part in the controversy concerning sites, but he wanted all the requisite information, to enable the next Legislature to act understandingly and for the best interests of the State and of those who are objects of its most laudable charity. Mr. Cleary, who is chairman of the Committee who have charge of the subject, agreed with Mr. Goodloe, and there was considerable talk upon it, but Mr. Goodloe moved an adjournment before the House could dispose of the matter.

This morning's Commonwealth contains the assertion that the name of Col. Hodge was used in the Disunion Convention without his knowledge or consent. There must be some mistake in this, as the gentleman from Campbell not only participated in the preliminary proceedings but made a speech before the delegates. He may not assent to the ultimate proceedings of the Convention but he most assuredly participated in its initiatory movements. But the name of Anderson Gray, Esq., formerly a Democratic Representative from Grayson county, and now Doorkeeper to the House of Representatives, was used without his consent, and he publishes the following card this morning, addressed to the editor of the Commonwealth:

> DEAR SIR: I see in the Yeoman, in the proceedings of the Convention which met in Frankfort on the 20th instant, that my name appears as a member of the committee on State organization. You will oblige me by stating that my name is so published without any authority from me. I was not a member of that Convention, and am not a member of the party which held the Convention. I am a Union man, and in favor of *maintaining our rights in the Union*
>
> Respectfully, ANDERSON GRAY.

I expect to see many cards of a similar tenor, for the names of gentlemen who were not here in Frankfort were used with great freedom in forming the State Committee on Organization; at least so I am credibly informed by those who ought certainly to know the sentiments of their absent friends.

The Hon. James Guthrie, at the particular solicitation of the friends of the Union, spoke in the Hall of the House of Representatives last night, giving an account of the action of the Peace Conference. He of course pursued the same general line of narration and argument that he used in his admirable address last Saturday night to the people of Louisville, but there were some points in his second effort to which I would direct attention. He showed that Virginia had made the Crittenden resolutions the basis of the action which she proposed, and that the Legislature of Kentucky had declared that in its opinion they would be satisfactory to our State. When the Conference met, those resolutions were taken up and fully discussed with all other propositions submitted; it was found that they did not exactly meet the views of a majority of the Conference, and therefore Mr. Guthrie prepared what he thought might probably reconcile the contrariety of views and receive the approval of the delegates. This action was submitted to the Committee of one from each State before it was offered in Conference. It differed somewhat from the Crittenden resolutions; for having learned that there would be less difficulty in carrying it through the free States, if the language of the old Constitution was preserved in preference to that adopted by Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Guthrie's draft of resolutions used the very text of the Constitution of 1787, where it refers to the subjects of slavery and slaves. Mr. Guthrie showed that the great disturbing question before the Conference was the Territorial one, as it had been the disturbing element for many years past. The Republicans claimed the right through the legislation of Congress to apply all the territory to free labor, while we contended that whatever had been acquired by the common blood and treasure could not be appropriated without rendering exact justice to all parts, and thus give the free and the slave States equal rights to go into the territories with their property and have it protected. This conflict had disturbed the country and had to be settled, upon some permanent basis to restore tranquility. In Mr. Guthrie's original draft of an article to amend the Constitution, when he referred to the territory of the United States he intended it to apply to all territory now possessed, or that might hereafter be acquired, believing that a Constitution should speak for all time, and that the question should be settled now and forever, and therefore he proposed that the antagonistical interests should be divided and compromised on the line of 36 deg. 30 min., to prevent all future agitation and crush out sectional parties. But in the conference, Mr. G. found that he could obtain the line for the territory which we now had, but not for such as might be hereafter acquired, for the majority were unwilling to use language which looked to the mode of dividing at a future day, the property of our neighbors with whom we were at peace; finally an amendment was carried against the position of Mr. Guthrie confining the line of 36 deg. 30 min. to such territory as we now hold. This brought him and those who acted with him to the consideration, whether a settlement of all the great questions in controversy and the adherence of Kentucky and the Border States to the Union, should depend on the settlement of the right to dispose of territory which we did not possess and which we might never acquire. It was determined not to take the responsibility to prevent a settlement on this account, for if we could obtain a settlement of the territory we now possessed and obtain such additional guarantees as were necessary to give peace and security to the Border States, the acts might be concurred in to that extent and let the people of Kentucky settle the question for themselves whether they would reject what was conceded because they could not get all that was asked.

My letter has grown to too great a length already, but I will hereafter revert to other statements by Mr. G.; at present merely saying that he is for Border State action; and not sectional action confined to the Southern States, but extended to all which can be classed as Border States, including Tennessee, North Carolina, and Delaware. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Wickliffe speaks in the Hall of the House, and Ex-Governor Morehead at 7 o'clock to-night. So you see all the wells of wisdom, and the gushing fountains of eloquence are brought to bear on the fires of disunion, and God grant that they may be quenched forever.

> J. A. Calvert, Esq., has become associated in the editorial conduct of the Bardstown Gazette.
>
> *Democrat.*
>
> Mr. Calvert makes the Gazette an excellent paper. His political views are sound and he enforces them strongly.—*Lou. Journal.*
>
> We ask the Editor of the Journal if he endorses the following from the Gazette. Is it "sound" on the Union question? Speaking of the Southern Rights Convention now in session at Frankfort, the Gazette says:
>
> This Convention is called without reference to any of the interests of the political organizations that have existed heretofore, for old party lines are wiped out, and we have either to decide with the North or the South, for we can't serve both God and Mammon. The proud and noble old county of Nelson will be represented in that Convention.
>
> Is that "sound?" Again, in regard to the Harrodsburg Press, the Gazette says:
>
> "Carter says we must submit to the powers that be! No such sprouts should be permitted to grow in the soil of Kentucky. He should be plucked up and transplanted across the river, in a more congenial clime—one, too, where, we have no doubt, he would flourish as a 'HEAVY TYCOON.' Carter is a 'dirt eater' alias 'Soap-tail.'"
>
> If the above paragraphs from the Bardstown Gazette are "sound" Union sentiments, we have misunderstood the teachings of all the Union papers in Kentucky — the Journal amongst them. We, in our simplicity, have been under the impression that the friends of the Union were for neither the North nor the South, but for the whole Union, consequently we have opposed the holding of disunion conventions, and we expect to oppose them to the last.—*Central Kentuckian.*

We are obliged to the Central Kentuckian for calling our attention to the true character of the Bardstown Gazette in the hands of its present Editor. We of course cancel the compliment that under a mistaken impression we paid to the Gazette's "political views."

☞The Frankfort correspondent of the Courier is not in a sweet temper with the "submissionists" of the Legislature. "If Lincoln demanded it," the correspondent says, "they would vote him men and money to enable him to trample on the Constitution and their own rights under it; but not a dollar will they give to defend the honor of their State!" This appears to us to smack a little of petulance; but we may be wrong. Possibly it is only the effect of the high spirits into which we are told the Convention at Frankfort has thrown the whole disunion fraternity.

☞Blanton Duncan proposed in the secession Convention at Frankfort "to transfer in *fee simple* the Bell-Everett party to the Southern Rights party." Blanton conceited himself the proprietor of the Bell and Everett men in Kentucky, and we suppose he conceits himself the proprietor of the secessionists here. We are not sure that he is far wrong in his present conceit.

☞The following are the resolutions adopted by the secession convention at Frankfort:

> *Resolved*, 1. That in the opinion of this Convention it is the earnest desire of the people of Kentucky that the union of all the States should be restored and the Confederacy reconstructed, and to that end it is our deliberate conviction that there should be amendments to the Federal Constitution, clear and complete, covering and providing for all the disturbing subjects growing out of African slavery.
>
> 2. That the preservation of peace between the Federal Government as it now exists, and the Southern Confederacy, is indispensable to the restoration of the Union; that we implore both governments to abstain from collision or war in any form; that any attempt at coercion by the Federal Administration against the Southern Confederacy, by collecting the revenue, recapturing the forts, or otherwise looking to the enforcement of the Federal laws, or subjugation, would frustrate all hopes of restoring our Union; and we emphatically announce that if such coercion is attempted by the Federal Government, we will make the cause and destiny of the Southern Confederacy our own.
>
> 3. That we recommend to the Federal Government to withdraw its troops from the forts now occupied within the Territories of the States forming the Southern Confederacy.
>
> 4. That the geographical position of Kentucky makes desirable the co-operation of all the Border Slave States, and as it has been suggested by the Conventions of Virginia and Missouri, now in session, that there be held a Conference of said Slave States, we recommend to the present Legislature to invite such Convention for the purpose of devising, if possible, some plan of reconstructing our Union, and that the delegates to such Convention be elected by the legally qualified voters of each Congressional District in the State.
>
> 5. That it is our deliberate opinion that guarantees for the protection and safety of slave property, and the equal rights of the Slave States and their people, less clear and defined than the Crittenden propositions with the Powell amendment thereto, ought not and will not be accepted by the people of Kentucky.
>
> 6. That the clause submitted to the Peace Congress in the original Guthrie proposition, denying the right of free negroes to vote for any all Federal officers, we regard as essential to our peace and as a settlement of a disturbing and most dangerous question, and that the right of transit with slaves through all the States and Territories ought to be guaranteed by constitutional amendments.
>
> 7. That the Franklin proposition agreed upon by the Peace Conference recently held in Washington, is regarded as a surrender of many of the rights we now have, and signally fails of a settlement of our national difficulties.
>
> 8. That we are utterly opposed to all propositions or plans for the formation of a Middle Confederacy.
>
> 9. That in consideration of the deep injuries to the commercial and other interests of the whole country, consequent upon our political troubles, the plan for the restoration of the Union should receive the prompt and speedy action of the States.
>
> 10. That in the event our cherished hopes for the restoration of the entire Union are blasted, that our affinities, duties, and interests unite us with our Southern brethren on the principles of justice, equality, and honor.
>
> 11. That if all efforts for settlement of the difficulties in which we are involved shall fail, we recommend to the Legislature to provide for the election of delegates to a State Convention, to be held as soon thereafter as practicable, to decide upon what position Kentucky shall thereafter occupy, and that the final action of said Convention shall be submitted, for approval or disapproval, to the voters of Kentucky.

RICHMOND, Va., March 22.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. Baldwin continued his remarks, speaking three hours. He considered the Peace Conference proposition an acceptable basis of adjustment; but thought the majority report from the Committee on Federal Relations in some respects an improvement. The other proceedings were unimportant.

SPEECH OF THE HON. GARRETT DAVIS AT PARIS.—We are indebted to the Paris Citizen for the synopsis of this speech, which we give below:

Hon. G. Davis addressed a large audience at Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday evening last. A more forcible and conclusive speech on the topics discussed by him we have not heard from any public speaker. He spoke to the working-men, and these he described as being those who habitually exert themselves in an honest calling, whether merchant, lawyer, or mechanic, or physician. He had two special objects in addressing them. They had a greater interest in society than the idler, the politician, and the demagogue, and he desired to state facts and to express his views to them, in the utterence of thoughts and principles in reference to the present unhappy condition of the country, State and National, and to draw such conclusions as would indicate the course Kentucky ought to pursue in the impending crisis.

In olden time the chosen people of God, the Israelites, had vouchsafed to them innumerable blessings, by a government under the superintendance of Providence itself, but Palestine never had so fortunate a lot as the people of the United States, whose government is worthy to be perpetuated to the latest posterity. Till a few months ago they had the best government known to history. Occupying an area nearly equal to that of all Europe, blessed with a more genial climate, a more fertile soil, and more mineral wealth, they enjoyed the happiest and freest institutions ever devised by the experience, virtue and wisdom of man, and no people on God's earth ever enjoyed greater prosperity than they. But the prospect has changed—all is now destruction; the Union of the States is threatened if not actually disrupted, gloom overspreads the nation clouds, lowering clouds, charged with thunder and tempest, hang over the whole face of nature and threaten destruction—whence this sudden change? And from what causes? what great local, State, or national evil oppressed the country to produce such a change? who was deprived of his rights? who was ground down by oppression? My countrymen, said Mr. Davis, we are at this time a spectacle that challenges the amazement of every enlightened man outside of the United States The freest government on earth, one that was devised by the wisest and most virtuous men, and in the full development of a glory and grandeur which the most fertile imagination could not grasp, every citizen prosperous and blessed with the mildest, happiest, and most benignant institutions ever known, and yet a large portion of the people arising—suddenly arising to its overthrow.

Before these convulsions commenced there were and at this time there are but five causes that produced them, and outside of these no other wrong can be enumerated. Mr. Davis stated these causes to be—

1. The denunciations of slavery by the people of the free States and the aid which those people give in the escape of slaves.

2. The passage by some of the free States of laws to obstruct the execution of the fugitive slave law, passed by Congress.

3. The formation of a party with a principle of hostility to slavery, and the election by that party of a President avowing that principle.

4. Threatened aggressions by that party on slavery, by abolishing it in the District of Columbia and in the forts, dockyards, &c., of the United States, and the slave trade between the States.

5. The exclusion of slaves from the Territories of the United States.

These causes of disturbance he then proceeded to examine. The slave States, said he, have received grievous wrongs from the free States, but they are not of recent date, most of them run back as far as the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Many of us remember the difficulties of that day, and with what dread the principles and propositions urged by the free States were viewed by the patriots and statesmen of those times, and by none more than by our own illustrious Clay, by whose eloquence and influence the compromise, though not originating with him, on the line of 36 30 was effected. That compromise brought peace to the country, but its necessity and its adoption showed that the free States were determined to encroach upon the rights of the Southern States. At this time and since, the free States have again and again interfered and very improperly, and have sinned against the rights of the slave States. But have not the slave states sinned also? Have they not also been instrumental in bringing about these dissensions? The separation of the several Churches into Northern and Southern factions has been the result of Southern action as well as Northern. But slavery has been attacked by the Northern pulpit. It has been assaulted in the schools and by the school-books of the North. These are wrongs of which we have a right to complain. But can such wrongs be reached by any legislation of Congress or by our State Legislature? Do they admit of redress by secession or revolution? I ask all if secession, drawing a line—the Ohio river being that line—making the people on both sides alien to each other, would not aggravate the evil?

Some six or eight States have passed personal liberty bills to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law. That law had its origin ten years ago, and there has been no legislation on the subject since Buchanan was elected. Is there any new cause on account of personal liberty bills why Kentucky should secede and disrupt the Union? The object of the fugitive slave law is to assist the owner of the slave in having him brought back to him, and by this law all the power of the United States is pledged to do it. And whenever a fugitive slave has been found and placed within reach of the United States officers the law has been executed at every expense and hazard. It was done by Fillmore's Administration in Boston, the mistress of Abolitionism and Black Republicanism. The mob, aided by the city authorities, rose in continued resistance. Fillmore called upon the United States forces and marched them under the stars and stripes into Boston and executed the law, and would have done so had he been obliged to lay the city in ashes. Could this have been done, if, through secession, the Ohio river had been made the Canada line? This feeling, however, on the part of the people of the free States is undergoing a great change. The appeals made to their sense of justice and right by the border slave States are producing ample means of redress. Some of the free States have already repealed their personal liberty bills; their courts have declared them to be unconstitutional, and reason is again returning to the great masses of the people. To this there is no exception but with the Abolitionists proper and a few extreme Black Republicans. The people of the free States are willing to amend the fugitive slave law, and in case of a rescue of the fugitive slave, to give the owner full redress in money for the value of the slave rescued. Now which is best, secession with all its untried and apprehended evils, or a repeal of the personal liberty laws, and an amendment of the fugitive slave law so as to secure to the master either his slave when apprehended or a fair cash compensation if rescued? As to slavery in the District of Columbia, in the forts and dock-yards of the South, and as to the inter-State slave trade, the mass of the members of Congress and others have given assurance that the Constitution can be so amended as that there shall be no repeal of slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland, and then not without the consent of the owners of slaves in the District, and as that it shall be fully tolerated in all Southern forts and dock-yards and that the inter-State slave trade shall not be prohibited. It is a mistake that the slave trade has been prohibited in the District of Columbia; any man may buy and sell slaves there. By the compromise of 1850, which was another of those great compromises brought about by our illustrious Clay in a time of peril, the slave pens and slave jails of the District were suppressed, and that is all. Now I ask if this adjustment of slavery, so far as the District of Columbia, the forts, dock-yards, &c., are concerned, is not far better than secession and its bitter fruits, civil war and universal desolation? These acts of aggression have been threatened by a portion only of the Black Republican party, and not by the masses of that party, for our Northern brethren have signified unmistakably that Congress shall have no power to interfere with slavery, until the slave States themselves, by their own authority, shall express their wishes on the subject. Is not this as much as reason can require? Is it not greatly preferable to secession and disruption of the Union?

Some object however that the slave States can increase no more, and that the free States, gaining in numbers and in strength, will ultimately carry out the projects of the extremists of the Black Republican party. In reply to this, what do the members of the present Congress say? Sherman's resolution, passed by Black Republican votes, which says that there shall be no interference with slavery where it exists, speaks emphatically on the subject, but not more than does the resolution of Corwin, of Ohio, reported by him as chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three in the House of Representatives and passed through both Houses by a two-third majority of each, notwithstanding the Senators from the seceding States had abandoned their posts. This resolution provides that the Constitution be amended so that there shall not at any time hereafter be any amendment to the Constitution to interfere with slavery where the same exists in the States. It is true that in the House sixty-five Black Republicans voted against Corwin's resolution, but they did so avowing that as the Constitution was sufficiently clear on the subject, there was no necessity for any further provision to make it plainer. But it is an important and necessary provision, because disunionists and demagogues, have held up the idea that Abolitionists intended, as the free States gained numbers and consequent power, to abolish slavery every where, and would do it. This amendment to the Constitution, if it does no other good, will deprive them of their thunder.

The formation of a sectional party on the slavery question was a great wrong. But when was this party first created? Did not the nomination of Fremont create that party? If it is to-day a good cause for secession why was it not then? If it is wrong now why was it not then? For five years the country slept under the existence of such a party as a fact, and have only just now aroused itself to it, as a great danger. All other causes of complaint have an older date than the campaign between Fremont and Buchanan, and bore upon the community with equal force before that race as since; but there is this difference between then and now—then Buchanan and the Democracy defeated Fremont and Black Republicanism and kept the patronage of the government—now, Lincoln and Black Republicanism have defeated the Democracy and they have obtained that patronage. For all this, however, who is responsible? No frank man will say that Douglas would not have been elected if the Charleston Convention had nominated him. But he was and is a devoted Union man, and that Convention preferred a split and a disruption of the Democratic party to his nomination and consequent election, and even, as it was, when there was no hope of the election of any one of his opponents except Lincoln, why was it, in the States of Illinois and Indiana, where he had the great masses of the opposition in his favor, another candidate was nominated with no hope to accomplish anything except to divide the vote of the opposition and thus secure the election of Lincoln? Is it not trifling for a party that thus ran a candidate and by so doing divided the opposition vote and so became instrumental in the election of Lincoln, to make the election of Lincoln a cause for the dissolution of the Union?

I come now to this point: Every cause that arises from the slavery question that affords any pretext for secession that is felt since the election of Lincoln existed many years previous to that election. These are not all the sins. There are others. Remember when Van Buren, Gen. Taylor, and Cass, were candidates. Taylor was elected. The Black Republican party then separated from the Democratic party. Van Buren got 400,000 votes. Four years rolled on, and another Presidential election was held. Hale was nominated as a Black Republican candidate. He got only 160,000 votes. In four years more, Fremont being the candidate received 1,130,000 votes. Now this augmentation had a cause. Before the nomination of Fremont the abolition party had rapidly declined in strength and was dying of inanition. Fremont's popularity did not give it its increase. There were other and sufficient causes for it. The Missouri Compromise line was repealed, and the Lecompton Constitution was forced upon the people of Kansas by a vote of one sixth of her people and against the remonstrance of the remaining five-sixths. These two causes aggravated the people of the free States. Then the case of Sumner who was elected to the Senate of the United States by Democrats, and Chase of Ohio elected by old Whig and Democratic votes. Sumner made a most outrageous assault upon the institution of slavery, and Brooks of South Carolina with a bludgeon beat him over the head for it on the floor of the Senate chamber when he was in a position that was perfectly defenceless. These causes created the Black Republican party. Are not the seceders themselves responsible for the creation of that party? If these causes exist now and constitute a good reason for secession, ought not the move to have been made years ago? Why is the election of Lincoln a cause for secession? One would suppose that all our rights were held at his sufferance, but how was it? There was a clear majority against him of twelve votes in the Senate, and [illegible] House of Representatives enough had been some seventeen votes, and this majority could and would have been maintained for four years. Besides this, the Supreme Court was against his policy. Then what power had he against the slave States?

All that was requisite to control him and overturn and break down his policy and that of his administration was for the Senators and Representatives of the seceding States to remain in their seats. But instead of this they left their posts and proved themselves faithless to themselves and to their country. They who appeal to you for secession have treacherously to you abandoned their places, and subjected you to the tender mercies of the free States. I am reminded by their course of the fable of the two friends and the bear, read by me as a school-boy in the spelling-book. Two friends were travelling together and were suddenly approached by a bear. One, more active than the other, climbed into a tree, the other threw himself on the ground and feigned death. The bear examined him closely and left, unwilling to prey upon what he took to be the body of a dead man; after he left, the man from the tree inquired of his companion what the bear said to him; who replied, he said this: Never trust a friend who would abandon you in the hour of danger. This, though a simple fable, is full of wisdom, and we may be able to profit somewhat by its teachings.

Here Mr. Davis went into a full and most conclusive refutation of the right of secession, taking a comprehensive view of the history of the Government from its origin in the first Union of the thirteen colonies to resist the oppressive principle of taxation without representation through the articles of confederation, to the Constitution of the United States, made by the *people* themselves to secure a more perfect union. We regret we have not space to follow him in this argument, but it was one altogether worthy of his intellect. It was replete with strong and lucid argumentation on Constitutional Law, and reminded us of the days of Webster. He then in eloquent and glowing terms dwelt for a few moments on the benefits and blessings of our happy form of Government, and deprecated in most bitter and scornful terms the efforts being made by demagogues and unprincipled politicians for its overthrow. His conclusion, which responded to the wooings of those who would have Kentucky subordinate herself to South Carolina, and to the principles and policy of the seceding gulf States, was the most powerful and eloquent part of his speech, and we hesitate to make even a synopsis of it, because we know that we cannot do the subject the justice it deserves. He showed, however, that the constitution of South Carolina was hardly a Republican constitution, by numerous quotations from the instrument itself, and that many of those who were most vehement in their desires to place themselves under her flag, would not have the right to vote if they were now inhabitants of that State.

Upon the whole we have rarely ever listened to a speech of more power, and we are sorry it could not have been heard by every voter of the State.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

A meeting of the people of Caldwell county was held in Princeton on the 16th day of March, to express their devotion to the Union, and their determination to uphold the Constitution. The unparalleled interest which the people feel in every movement looking to the perpetuation of our glorious Union and the settlement of our national difficulties, was evinced by the immense assembling together of citizens from all parts of the county, so that the large and spacious room of our courthouse was filled to overflowing. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. James A. Carr to the chair and appointing H. F. McNary secretary.

The chairman on taking his seat addressed the audience in a fervid and effective manner, arousing the enthusiasm of all present. He then read the following eloquent letter from the Hon. Archie Dixon, which was received with great applause:

HENDERSON, KY., March 13, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of the 11th inst., inviting me to address the people of Princeton and vicinity in behalf of the Union, on Saturday next. I regret that my health is such as to render it impossible for me to do so. I am suffering from an affection of long standing with me, neuralgia. But I owe the citizens of Princeton and of Caldwell county a speech in defence of the Federal Constitution and our glorious Union, and I will redeem the obligation as soon as my health and the weather will permit me to do so. The news from Washington to-day is most cheering, and gives hope that all may yet be well with our country, and the Union saved. God grant that it may be so. Our motto should be "Don't give up the ship;" and, fighting for our country, for constitutional liberty, for our property, in the Constitution, in the Union, in the American flag, in the capital of our common country, in the army and navy, in the public fortifications and public lands, and in all the glorious memories that cluster around the brow of our great and mighty nation, we must triumph. The Union must and will be preserved.

Then conquer we must for our cause it is just;
Let this be our motto, "In God is our trust;"
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Very truly your friend,
ARCH'D DIXON.

After which the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the wishes of the meeting: R. B. Ratliff, W. L. Pollard, J. Y. Chambers, F. D. Wyatt, S. W. Pickering, J. B. Groom, and Dr. J. A. King.

D. W. McGoodwin, Esq., was then introduced to the audience, who delivered a speech full of earnest and patriotic sentiments; sentiments, too, which 'twas evident from his fervent manner sprung from the very soul of the old patriot. During the proceeding the Princeton Band discoursed our national airs in the most delightful style, adding much to the entertainment of the audience.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, amidst the most deafening thunders of applause.

1. *Resolved*, That our devotion to the Union continues unabated; that we still cherish a cordial and immovable attachment to it; that we still look to it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, and indignantly frown upon the attempts that have been made to destroy it.

2. *Resolved*, That it is neither the interest nor duty of Kentucky, for any of the causes that now exist, to sever her connection with the Union; and that if she shall continue to stand firm and immovable in her present position as peacemaker, and exercise patience and forbearance that she has encouraging prospects of an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties.

3. *Resolved*, That we endorse the action of our Legislature, at its late called session, in recommending to Congress the calling of a National Convention, and that we look to it as the surest means of restoring peace and harmony to the country.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Kentucky to protect her rights and interest from all encroachments, and that the calling of a State Convention at this time is not necessary to enable her to do so.

5. *Resolved*, That the Hon. John J. Crittenden deserves the thanks and gratitude of every patriot in the land for his noble, gallant, and patriotic defence of the Constitution and the Union, and that our Representative, W. B. Machen, in voting against the merited compliment offered by the Legislature, grossly misrepresented the will of his constituents in Caldwell county.

6. *Resolved*, That our Representative in advocating the immediate secession of Kentucky at this time, does not correctly represent the sentiments of a large majority of his constituents in Caldwell county.

7. *Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to Dr. Jno. M. Johnson, W. B. Machen, and also to the Louisville Journal and Democrat, and Frankfort Commonwealth, for publication.

The stars and stripes were then run up by the gray haired veterans of the meeting, accompanied by the "Star Spangled Banner" from the band, and hundreds of patriotic voices, male and female.

H. G. McNARY, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Senate.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution to elect a sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, and assistant—laid over.

Mr. Powell called up his resolution for paying clerks of Committees of this session the usual compensation for sixty days.

Mr. Trumbull opposed it, considering it a gratuity, and as reform was needed it had better begin here. The resolution was rejected.

Mr. Douglas' resolution came up.

Mr. Bayard concluded his speech.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, opposed Douglas' resolution because it was wholly unnecessary, and he was not convinced of the wisdom of giving to the country the intelligence which it demanded. We have now an Administration which has proclaimed an earnest desire and fixed purpose to maintain the authority of the United States, and not the authority of this, or that section merely, by peaceful means if peaceful means will suffice; this was the settled purpose, as he understood it of the Administration. Was it not a purpose which demanded the best energies of every one? It seemed to him that the Senator from Illinois was furnishing aid to the enemies. His (Howe) party had done nothing to create the feverish apprehension alluded to by the Senator from Illinois. They had no purpose to trample on the rights of any individual in any portion of the country; he objected to Douglas' proposition to amend the Constitution on the ground that it would be approved by only a portion of the people, while a Constitution, to be satisfactory, must receive the assent of the whole country; we have such a Constitution now. Why should not the people be satisfied with it? He gave way to executive session. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The Senate confirmed I. W. Nye, Governor of Nevada; Rufus King, Minister to Rome; Bradford R. Wood, Minister to Denmark; Anson Burlingame, Minister to Austria; Elisha O. Crosby, Minister to Guatamala; John O. Putnam, Consul to Havre; Freeman H. Morse, Consul to London; J. H. Anderson, of Ohio, Consul to Hamburg; Francis H. Moody, Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock; Lieutenant Hardaff, Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of Captain.

The following postmasters were confirmed:

Warren N. Huntington, Galena; Edward C. Davis, Dubuque; James F. Abrahams, Burlington, Iowa; Sidney F. Vondenhurst, Pittsburg; David G. Rose, Marshal for Indiana; Wm. H. F. Gurley, Attorney-General for Iowa; George A. Nourse, Attorney for Minnesota; Alex. C. Sands, Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio; Herbert N. Hoxil, Marshal for Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.

In convention this morning, one person from each Congressional District was elected to call the Convention together previous to the third Monday in December, if the public exigencies should require it.

The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners to the Border State Convention: Hamilton Gamble, John B. Henderson, Wm. A. Hall, James H. Moss, Wm. Douglas, Littlebury Hendricks, and Wm. G. Pomeroy.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the President of the Convention to transmit a certified copy of the proceedings of the Convention to the President of the United States and the Governors of each State.

The Convention then adjourned till the third Monday of December.

The following from an editorial in the Republican is a very fair resume of the proceedings of the Convention:

The voice of Missouri has been spoken through the Convention called for that purpose. That voice pronounced that further concessions should be made with a view to the restoration of the union of the States definitively. Such concessions should have Crittenden's resolutions for their basis. It declares that reunion is impossible by the use of force on the part of the Federal Government against the people of the seceded States. It especially advises the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the States where collision is threatened. It is firm and steady in its expression of devotion to the idea of reunion. It declares in favor of a National Convention, in the hope that its deliberations may result in measures which will secure that object.

The same voice pronounced that there is at present no adequate cause for retiring from the Union, and refuses at this time to pledge Missouri to secession, even in the event that the rest of the Border States secede, or no plan of adjustment will be acceded to by the North.

The inference to be drawn from the action of the Convention in Missouri is that it is in favor of every peaceable mode of adjustment calculated to call back the seceded States; and, in default of obtaining such a measure, favors steps for bringing about a peaceable separation between the Union and the Southern Confederacy. Also, her mind is in a State of suspense as to the question of retiring from the Union when the happening of the contingencies which have been mentioned.

VAN BUREN, March 19.

The people are firing thirty-nine guns from a cannon dug up on the battle field of Trenton, in honor of the thirty-nine members who voted down the ordinance of immediate secession in the [illegible]

NEW YORK, March 20.

The Herald's Washington despatch says the Administration has instructed the commanders of vessels off Pensacola, not to make any move until further advised. An armistice of ten days is agreed upon between the Southern Commissioners and the Administration.

The Herald's Charleston despatch says paymaster Huger visited Sumter under a flag of truce this evening and paid off fifty Government soldiers under Maj. Anderson, and the command will leave by the steamer Columbia on Saturday.

The Southern Confederacy will be recognized by France and Spain. No recognition, even upon the extinction of the Republican party, will restore the South to the Union.

Commander Ingraham and Captain Hartstein have left on secret service.

Some excitement was occasioned by the appearance of a steamer from the North about Sumter.

The steamer Excel left to reconnoiter.

The Tribune says Carl Shurz has been offered the choice of Portugal or any South American mission.

The Tribune also says, since Gen. Beauregard took charge of Charleston, Major Anderson has been deprived of communication with the city.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Orders have been forwarded to Major Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The following gentlemen, to-day, have been nominated for postmasters: John Lockwood, of Milwaukee; Sidney F. Tan Bonnhorst at Pittsburg, Wm. A. Gaines at Frankfort. Chas. Hosur has been nominated for Collector of Customs at Key West. Benj. O. Farran Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, and Samuel Long, of Ill., Consul at Lahaina, Sandwich Islands.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Senate.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which lies over, that the Senate adjourn on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., sine die.

The Senate then considered the resolution of Mr. Douglas calling for information in relation to forts, arsenals, navy yards, &c., in the seceded States.

Mr. Bayard said he had at all times tried so to guard his course that no word from his lips should have a tendency to increase and foster alienation and separation. He conceived re-union to be impracticable, and there remained but one of two courses to pursue, viz: war, with a view to subjugation, or the acknowledgment of their independence as a separate nation.

Mr. Bayard indicated a proposition that he intended to offer, authorizing the President to conclude a treaty with the Confederate States, acknowledging their independence as a separate nation; otherwise the other alternative, civil war, would occur, which should be avoided.

He argued that the act of secession is a breach of contract, and, as such, actual revolution; but, at the same time, it is a revolution inaugurated by the people themselves collectively, and you cannot meet it, except by war or peaceful negotiation.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Much curiosity is manifested respecting the action of the Administration relative to affairs South and various rumors prevail, but information derived from an authentic source warrants the assertion that whatever movements may be in progress involve nothing of a hostile character, but on the contrary, are in the direction of peace. They generally agree however that the military in the Gulf and the forts now held by the Federal Government will be preserved.

Senate Confirmations — Adams, to England; Marsh, to Sardinia; Webb, to Turkey; Sanford, to Belgium; Thayer, Consul General to Egypt; Devine, Consul to Cork; Green Clay, Secretary of Legation to Spain; Francis Queen, postmaster at Niles, Michigan; Henry Snomo, postmaster at Fremont, Ohio; John B. Defrees, Superintendent of Public Printing, who will immediately organize the new government bureau; and J. W. Nye, of New York, Governor of Nevada

The two indictments against Governor Floyd in the Court here were dismissed as untenable. The first was for a conspiracy to defraud the Government.

The District Attorney stated in open court that there was no evidence to sustain the charge, and with the leave of the court would enter a nolle prosequi.

The second indictment was malfeasance in office in issuing acceptances.

The act of 1857 prohibits prosecution where the party indicted has testified before a committee of Congress, touching the matters charged. This has been judicially decided to be, not a privilege, but a mandate of law, and the cause would have to come to an abrupt termination, on the fact appearing in a court of trial.

On the fact being submitted in advance to the court by counsel, both sides of the indictment were granted, as they could not be maintained.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States will wait leisurely the action of the Government.

Great efforts are making by distinguished gentlemen to effect a peaceful solution of the Southern complications.

The government at Montgomery have no apprehensions of a collision at Fort Pickens. It is said that the accounts published are gross exaggerations of the true condition of affairs there.

The Commissioners have information that the best feeling exists between the Federal authorities and the officers in command of the Confederate troops, and no fear of collision was entertained.

RICHMOND, March 20.

In the Convention, Mr. Halcombe of Albemarle, made an eloquent speech in favor of withdrawal from the Union.

Resolutions relative to taxation were considered, and, pending a motion to table them, the Convention adjourned.

Mr. Carlisle will offer an amendment to the resolutions of the Committee on Federal Relations, embodying the Franklin substitute entire.

NEW YORK, March 20.

The Commercial's Washington despatch says that Ex-Governor Boutwell declines the Treasury comptrollership.

Mr. Seward and the New York Senators held a consultation on the appointments to-day.

It is understood that a nolle prosequi has been entered in the Floyd case.

Large quantities of cotton are arriving at Alexandria, going north.

The Post says that T. H. Dana is urged for District Attorney of Mass.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.

Galveston, Texas, March 19.—General Houston and the Secretary of State refused to appear before the Convention on the 16th, where they had been summoned to take the oath of allegiance to the new Government. The other State officers took the oath.

Lieutenant Governor Clark was to assume the Governor's powers on the 16th. It was not known what Houston will do.

The Convention is rapidly mustering a defensive force on the frontier. The Indians in large numbers are on the western frontier. Mr. Ford is organizing a military force to protect the Rio Grande.

The Convention passed an ordinance continuing the State Government officers who took the oath.

MEMPHIS, March 20.

The ordinance of secession and co-operation resolutions were passed by the Arkansas Convention to-day, to be submitted to a vote of the people for their decision. Both parties acted in a spirit of conciliation. The Convention has adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.

General Twiggs declined a Brigadier-Generalship in the Confederate army, on account of feeble health.

Ship Pocahontas, from New Orleans to Liverpool, is ashore on a shoal forty miles east of Key West; she is bilged and in danger of being chafed. Vessels are engaged in saving her cargo. There are no war vessels at Key West.

The city is quiet, and the people are calmly awaiting the denouement of events.

The steamer from New York, with armaments for Forts Taylor and Jefferson, is over due.

Indianola, March 16.—It is stated that Lieut. Williams has resigned. Col. Bonneville, of the Third Infantry, late in command of Fort Clarke, has arrived, bound for St. Louis. Two companies arrived from San Antonio, awaiting transportation. Others are expected. Lieut. Washington, U. S. army, remains assistant quartermaster and commissary, until the Federal troops shall have all left the State.

FORT SMITH, March 20.

The Nevajoe war has been concluded by Col. Crossby and another expedition against the Nevajoes proposed.

The troops at Forts Bliss, Quitman, Davis, and Chadbourn have ceased to do duty and are awaiting transportation, in order to leave.

At Fort Chadbourn the two companies of Texas Rangers were stationed, and Camp Cooper was occupied by a like force

The Quartermaster's Department in New Mexico was without funds or credit and the pay department without money. The troops will soon be short of supplies of every description and will have to provide for themselves.

NASHVILLE, March 20.

Great excitement followed the voting down of the Arkansas secession ordinance at Little Rock. A compromise was made whereby the people were to vote on the first Monday of August for co-operation or secession.

Delegates are to be sent to the Border State Convention, who are to report on the third Monday in August to the Convention, which adjourned to re-assemble on that day.

CHARLESTON, March 20.

Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, has taken measures to prevent the introduction of goods by inland routes. Officers will be stationed at all railroad connections to enforce the tariff regulations. The same precautions are to be taken to prevent smuggling on the coast line.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The World's Washington correspondent states that Capt Frazer of the 9th Infantry and Lieut. Bannon of the 3d Infantry have resigned.

It is positively known that orders were issued for evacuating Fort Sumter, which will be done by Saturday.

A petition has been received, signed by from 100 to 200 persons, asking for the immediate removal of Postmaster Capen of Boston.

The Administration has not ordered the reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

Mr. Bayard will conclude his speech by offering a resolution authorizing a treaty with the Confederated States.

The rumor that the President is about to issue a proclamation on the state of the Union is untrue.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says Wm. Irving has been nominated Governor of Dacotah. Wm. Ingersoll, formerly of Massachusetts, is pressed for secretary of New Mexico.

The Massachusetts delegation has agreed to meet at Boston on the 30th of April to settle appointments.

T. Bigelow Lawrence goes as secretary of legation to England.

Col. Nelson of Indiana is nominated minister to Brazil.

The Southern Commissioners have positive assurances from the Government that no reinforcements of the forts will be permitted for the present and the present status is to remain.

The Tribune says Lieut. Slemmer is to be promoted.

No order has yet been sent for the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

The Treasury Department is preparing instructions to collectors for the execution of the new tariff.

Despatches from Major Anderson say that formidable batteries have been erected in the rear of Fort Sumter, which is its weakest point.

A New Orleans despatch to the Tribune says advices from Montgomery announce arrangements made with the Commissioners at Washington to await the withdrawing of Federal troops before opening negotiations.

NEW YORK, March 21.

A special Washington despatch to the Commercial Advertiser says the National Intelligencer of this morning has an editorial of six and a half columns, entitled "The past, the present, and the future," which is causing a sensation in political circles here. It reviews the action of the seceding States, severally and jointly, and takes positive ground against coercion or the employment of force in any way to restore the Federal authority.

The Intelligencer's opinion is, that the existing difficulty can only be settled by the interposition of a general Convention of the States, and that the relation of the seceding States to the Federal Government can be changed only by their voluntary return to the Union. Failing in that, the editors see no way open but to acknowledge their independence, out of the Union.

It is said that many Republican leaders have expressed similar opinions, but it is equally true that they are determined opposed by others.

RICHMOND VA., March 21.

Mr. Holcomb concluded his speech amid applause. The Chair ordered the galleries cleared, but revoked the order at the [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, March 21.

In committee yesterday the third resolution was adopted—ayes 88, nays 4.

Mr. Gamble offered a substitute for the fourth resolution, slightly altering the phraseology, which was adopted—ayes 77, nays 9.

The fifth resolution relative to coercion was then taken up.

Mr. Donnell offered as a substitute that it is necessary for the preservation of peace that the President withdraw the military force from seceded States and abstain from collecting revenues.

Mr. Hull offered an amendment to the effect that the committee is not sufficiently acquainted with the position of the Federal troops in the South to make such a request, and earnestly entreating the Federal Government to abstain from any act calculated to bring about a collision.

Mr. Shackelford offered a substitute to the amendment, that it is the opinion of this Convention that the cherished desire to preserve the country from civil war and restore fraternal feeling would be greatly promoted by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from such forts within seceded States where there is danger of hostilities, and we recommend that the policy be adopted and the resolutions as amended—passed, 89 to 6. The sixth resolution, providing for the adjournment to December, was adopted. Several amendments were offered to the seventh resolution; pending which, the Convention adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser from this place says it is rumored that the secession movement, under the influence of the Knights of the Golden Circle, is spreading in California, but it is expected that the Federal troops and officers there are true to the Union. It is reported that the Cabinet has the subject under consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Senate.—Mr. Douglas's resolution was taken up. Mr. Bayard resumed his remarks from yesterday in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States. He discussed the causes leading to the withdrawal of seven States, among which was the formation and success of a sectional party hostile to slavery, and whose ultimate purpose was the extinction of slavery by the Government. He argued the right of property in slaves and the duty of protecting such right. Without concluding, the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

GALVESTON, March 21.

The Convention passed an ordinance declaring vacant the Governor's chair and that of the Secretary of State, on account of their refusal to appear before the Convention, as did other State officers, upon due notification to take the oath of allegiance.

Lieutenant-Governor Clark was to assume the gubernatorial functions at once, and the Secretary of State would be called upon to hand over the great seal of office and his official records.

The Legislature met on the 18th inst. It is not known what course Houston will pursue.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.

After a lively debate, the Convention adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States by ayes 101, nays 7.

FORT KEARNEY, March 21.

The Pony Express, with California dates to the 9th instant, passed here at 6:20 this afternoon.

The Legislature in general session had one ballot for U. S. Senator on the 8th instant, with the following result: T. S. Pheips 23, McDougal 27, Weller 28, Nugent 9, Denver 17, Whitesides 5, Hoge 2.

The Republicans are expected to cast their united strength for any acceptable Union man, when such a candidate can be brought forward. A series of strong Union resolutions passed the Assembly on the 7th.

A fire at Quincy, Phineas county, destroyed property valued at $30,000.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The Herald's Washington despatch says inconsistencies between Anderson's despatches before and after the inaugural lead to whisperings in executive circles that the Major may be in complicity with the secessionists.

Charles L. Wilson, editor of the Chicago Journal, has been nominated Secretary of Legation to London.

The President has determined to call an extra session of Congress.

Commodore Stringham has been ordered to report immediately to the Navy Department.

The Arago will be up at 10 o'clock.

The Herald's Washington despatch says that notwithstanding a powerful effort is being made to induce the President to make the New York appointments, especially the Marshal and District Attorney, still they are kept back. There is a hitch somewhere. He intimated pretty plainly to a gentleman who called to see about them, that certain men had misrepresented matters and he had been misled in regard to certain men who were prominent for positions.

The New York appointments will be made to-morrow or next day. Mr. Barney will be Collector; Mr. Dart, of St. Lawrence county, has a good show for Attorney of the Northern District of New York.

Gen. Nye's nomination as Governor of Nevada Territory is very much liked. He accepts the position.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Dr. Callaway has been reappointed Surgeon at the Marine Hospital at Paducah.

The Senate confirmed Wm. H. Carter, of Ohio, Second Lieutenant in the marine corps at Cornelius.

The President has nominated Chas. L. Wilson, of Ill., Secretary of Legation to London; Wm. S. Pennington, of N. J., Secretary of Legation at Paris; Jno. T. Edgar, of Tenn., Consul at St. Thomas.

New York city appointments are under consideration.

Francis Marco has been removed from an important clerkship.

F. Bucks, Marshal for Minnesota; John Lockwood, Postmaster at Milwaukee; Elias W. Leavenworth, Commissioner under the convention with New Grenada; Chas. W. Davis, of Md., Secretary to the Commission; Calvin Huson, of New York, Commissioner under the convention with Costa Rica; Chas. Howe, Collector at Key West; Sam'l. Long, Consul to Lahaina in the State Department; and R. S. Chilton promoted to fill the vacancy. John S. Smith, of N. Y., has been appointed to supply the post vacated by the latter.

RICHMOND, March 21, 1860.

Mr. Baldwin, of Augusta, replied in a strong Union speech.

Mr. Carlisle offered a substitute for the report, being the Peace Conference measures, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Boyd offered a substitute to the first section; referred.

A secession caucus was held last night, but no definite action was had.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on the 1st of April.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.

In Convention, yesterday, Mr. Henderson, Chairman of the committee to which was referred the communication of the Commissioner from Georgia, presented a long report declaring against secession, and exhorting Georgia and other seceding States to desist from the revolutionary measures commenced by them, and unite their voices with ours in restoring peace and cementing the Union—in other regards the report does not materially differ from that of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Birch presented a minority report denying the legal right of secession, but recognizing the right of revolution, which, deploring the sectional disorganization of the country, we will not despair of future justice till our complaints shall have been specifically and unavoidably submitted to the Northern people; that property in slaves is a constitutional right and if the Federal Government impairs that right, the slaveholding States should be found united in its defence; and in such events as may legitimately follow, Missouri will share the dangers of her sister slave States.

Both reports were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the third Monday in December. The resolution providing for the election by the Convention of seven delegates to the Border State Convention, was passed. Adjourned.

CINCINNATI, March 21.

A resolution requesting Congress to call a national convention has passed both Houses of the Ohio Legislature.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The proposition of the British government to refer the San Juan question to some foreign government was submitted by the President to the Senate. The matter was understood to have been debated in Executive session without conclusion. Senator Nesmith opposed the proposition, being unwilling to agree to any plan involving the possibility of giving up the island.

The Republican Senators in caucus to-day resolved to supercede the present Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant Doorkeeper by a new election. They will determine on the candidates to-morrow morning.

There is no determination in Administration circles relative to an extra session of Congress.

According to present indications, the nomination of Holloway as Commissioner of Patents cannot be confirmed—the Committee on Patents not having reported on the subject. His name will therefore probably be withdrawn.

Col. Barbour, Superintendent of Harper's Ferry armory, tendered his resignation to-day.

[Special Despatch to the Herald.]

The Administration will reply to the Southern Commissioners in a few days, stating that it has no power to treat with them, and they can be regarded only as gentlemen of dissatisfied people, but will refer them to the next Congress.

Dudley Mann, Southern Commissioner to Europe, has arrived.

A special despatch to the Times says that Dr. Fox of the Navy, accompanied by Captain Hartstein, visited Major Anderson, but the nature of his mission is unknown.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for the eight millions loan to-day, which will bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually to be reimbursed in 20 years from 1st of January last. No offer will be received for any fraction of a thousand, or considered unless one per centum be deposited subject to the order of the Secretary. Proposals will be received up to noon of April 2d.

The special correspondent of the World says that Carl Schurz's nomination for Minister to Portugal was sent in to-day.

The Southern Commissioners received advices to-day that affairs looked more peaceable, and that any collision was almost impossible.

Mason and Hunter have gone to Virginia to urge immediate secession.

The President's levee was crowded. All foreign ministers were in attendance.

The evidence in the Armstrong court martial case indicates that there was sufficient force to defend the navy yard at the time of its surrender.

A special dispatch to the Tribune says Raymond, of the Times, will be Consul to Paris.

Mr. Farmer has been appointed Minister to Equador.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The Charleston Courier of the 21st, received here, says the assertion that the term of service of 26 of Maj. Anderson's men had nearly expired, is a mistake. Anderson was in daily expectation of receiving orders to evacuate Fort Sumter. The supply of provisions and fuel was nearly exhausted. If he is not speedily relieved he will be compelled to burn some of his gun carriages. He stated that the fort would be given up to the South Carolina authorities after examination by authorized officers, and their receipt for the property. Col. Lay has had a long interview with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals, to the 2d of April, for the eight millions of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of February. This sum will be sufficient for the wants of the Treasury Department during the present fiscal year.

Col. Dudley Mann, now in Washington, is about starting for Europe, on business connected with the consummation of his Great Eastern steamer enterprise.

The President has been so beset with office-seekers, that he has been able to ride out only once since coming into office. He is receiving no visitors whatever to-day, either of friendship or on business.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: James M. Burges, Postmaster of Janesville, Wis.; A. W. Campbell, Postmaster of Wheeling; Albert Todd, Postmaster of Lexington, Ky.; Wm. McNash, Postmaster of Memphis; Franklin Spalding, Collector at Niagara; Jas. L. McDowell, of Kansas, United States Marshal for that State; Wm. D. Dayton, jr., of New Jersey, Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris; Charles L. Wilson, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at London; John T. Edgar, of Tennessee, Consul to St. Thomas; John Hanna, United States District Attorney for Indiana.

In addition to the above, a number of land officers and army promotions were confirmed, including that of Lieut. Col. Lee, to be colonel in place of Sumner, promoted.

GALVESTON, March 22.

The Legislature met on the 18th. The members of the House and Senate took the oath of allegiance, though a few of them did so under protest.

Governor Houston and the Secretary of State retired and surrendered the archives. Houston issued an appeal to the people denouncing the Convention.

The Convention passed a substitute for the [illegible]

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1861.

☞The object of the proposed Convention of the Border Slaveholding States, as we understand it, is, first, to raise the collective voice of these States distinctly and resolutely in favor of peace; secondly, to accelerate the assembling of a National Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution; and, thirdly, to clothe some particular scheme of amendments with the sanction of the Border Slaveholding States, in such a degree that the people of the non-slaveholding States, as well as their delegates in the National Convention, may know with reasonable certainty what will satisfy their loyal brethren of the South. In this last aspect, the conclusions of the Border Convention, it is unnecessary to say, will in a large measure have the force of instructions to the Southern delegates in the National Convention.

If we are correct in the view we have here expressed, as we think we are, it is plain that the whole question of Union and Disunion is at once brought up and brought home to us in the election of delegates to the Border Convention. On the one hand, the secessionists, who desire no settlement fair or otherwise, will of course nominate and try to elect men who will exert their influence in favor of some plan of settlement needlessly offensive to the people of the North, with the view of compassing in this manner the rejection of the plan, and thereby paving the way for the consummation of their cherished purpose of destroying the Union. The friends of the Union, on the other hand, who earnestly desire a fair settlement, will of course nominate and try to elect men who will exert their influence in favor of some plan of settlement just to the South and not needlessly offensive to the people of the North, with the view of compassing in this manner the acceptance of the plan, and thereby paving the way for the consummation of their cherished purpose of preserving the Union. This is the real difference between the two parties. The Union men will seek by the most effectual means to make the Convention instrumental in re-establishing the Union; the secessionists will seek by the most effectual means to make the Convention instrumental in completing the overthrow of the Union. And exactly in this conflict of purposes lies the true and the only issue brought up by the election of delegates to the Border Convention. The question is not one of measures but of purposes,—not whether a candidate for the office of delegate is in favor of this or that or the other measure now before the country, though his position in this respect may prove most useful in determining the true question, but whether he earnestly desires a fair settlement, and will in good faith exert his influence to bring about such a settlement. This in strictness is the issue.

The proposition of the Peace Conference, the Crittenden proposition with the Powell amendment, and the various other propositions at present before the public, can enter into this canvass only as tests of the purposes of the candidates; but this is clearly a most important function. The measures in question will be highly serviceable as tests of genuine loyalty. Considered together with the current developments bearing on the same point, they will enable the people to distinguish without difficulty the true from the spurious Unionist. One who belongs to the fraternity whose leaders a fortnight or thereabouts ago set on foot the organization of clubs for the purpose of rushing Kentucky immediately out of the Union and a few days afterwards proclaimed themselves Union men at Frankfort, who denounces scornfully the proposition of the Peace Conference, which is substantially the Crittenden proposition without the Powell amendment, and, who, in the face of the impracticability of this amendment as shown in the proceedings of the Peace Conference and in the face of its abandonment as unnecessary by the highest intellects and truest spirits of the South, avows that he will go for nothing and accept nothing but the Crittenden proposition with the Powell amendment and several amendments beside or the equivalent of the whole of them, may be put down safely as a spurious Unionist. Let no such man be sent by the people to the Border Convention. He is a Disunionist in a Unionist's clothing. His whole weight would be cast in the most destructive way against any settlement whatever. On the contrary, one who from the beginning of the national troubles has acted in full and hearty accord with the friends of the Union, who acknowledges that he does not consider the Powell amendment necessary to the safety or the honor of the South, and, who, regarding the proposition of the Peace Conference as the proposition is regarded by Crittenden and Guthrie and Morehead and Wickliffe and Bell and Rives and Summers and Ruffin, avows himself ready, with such merely verbal alterations as may serve to silence misconstruction, to accept that proposition or its equivalent as a just and effectual guarantee of the rights of the South, may be put down safely as a true Unionist. The people may send him to the Border Convention without fear that he will either betray their rights or wantonly sacrifice the country.

We have touched upon these heads only by way of illustrating the bearing that we conceive the propositions now prominently before the public have on the issue at hand in Kentucky. The propositions themselves are not strictly in issue but they help the people to measure the purposes that are.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
ROOM NO. 40, CAPITOL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, March 23.

I was engaged until after 4 o'clock this morning in transcribing my notes of a speech delivered last night in the hall of the House of Representatives by Ex-Governor Morehead. Completely exhausted, I laid down on the bed, forgetting to extinguish my candle, and by some means fire was communicated to the papers on my table and everything combustible was consumed. I lost the full notes of the speeches of Messrs. Guthrie, Wickliffe, and Morehead, with portions of each written out, and unless these gentlemen will consent to put their views on paper again, I regard this as one of the most disastrous conflagrations that ever occurred. Fortunately, the substance of Mr. Guthrie's speech was contained in his address to the people of Louisville, but the remarks of Governors Wickliffe and Morehead are too valuable to be lost to the public, and I know I but re-echo the desire of every lover of the Union cause when I request them to supply the loss. I may be able to give the substance of Gov. Morehead's address, but that would not show the elegance of diction and the force of argument which he employed.

The excited debate in both Houses yesterday, on the bills to repeal the appropriation of $10,000 towards rebuilding the Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, has attracted much attention, and it seems proper that the policy of its reconstruction should be carefully considered. It is alleged that the supply of water is insufficient, that it will be no charity to reconstruct it, for it will prove a pest house instead of an asylum, and that the mortality in the institution has been excessive and affords the highest evidence that the site is not adapted for the purposes intended. Prior to the late legislative recess, it was alleged that an abundant supply of water had been obtained; this is now contradicted by the admitted fact that the managers are engaged night and day in boring an artesian well, which has reached a depth of more than nine hundred feet, and the supply of water is not only still inadequate, but its level falls lower as the boring descends. It will be remembered that the artesian well in Louisville did not reach a sufficient flow of water fit for ordinary purposes, and when a supply was obtained it was so highly medicated as to be totally unfit for domestic use. Is there not a great probability that the same thing may occur in Christian county, for I presume the geological formation of the two parts of the State is the same. The mortality at the Asylum ranges in the neighborhood of fifteen per cent, while at the Eastern Institution, located at Lexington, it is only about three and a half per cent An attempt has been made to account for this disparity by the allegation that old chronic cases had been sent from Lexington to Hopkinsville, but an examination of the reports from these institutions will show that no patients have been sent from the Lexington Asylum since 1854, and then it seems clear to me that no selection could have been made, as the law directed the division and removal of patients according to geological residence. Under the law thirty-nine patients, whose residences were in the First, Second, and Third Congressional districts, were sent to Hopkinsville. During the past year fifty patients were sent to the Lexington Asylum, more than half of whom were old chronic cases, and the total number now there is two hundred and thirty-two, of whom more than two hundred are considered incurable lunatics, while the average age at the time of admission and discharge has not varied materially for years. All these facts go to show that no satisfactory explanation has been given for the unparalleled mortality at Hopkinsville, while Senator Whitaker on yesterday read a report just received from there which states that the drainage was far from perfect and in consequence the running water in the neighborhood was polluted. There is another fact alluded to yesterday by Senator Pennybaker, in fitting terms, and that is that our Louisville architects have been superseded without cause, as all who know them and their moderate estimates will confess, and superseded too in favor of the Cincinnati architect, under whose superintendance the original building was constructed, and who was charged with most unjustifiable extravagance. Is it not time that Kentucky mechanics of equal skill should have the preference over those from abroad? I hear great surprise expressed at the persistent opposition of the friends of the Hopkinsville site to the appointment of a competent commissioner to report on the eligibility of that place for a Lunatic Asylum; Mr. Pennybaker "hoped not because they feared the result." We hope our Hopkinsville friends will clear all these matters up. I have no feeling on the subject of site, and have alluded to the subject because I want the eleemosynary bounty of the State to be most advantageously distributed, and because the wretched class of beings to be provided for have the largest claims upon the public sympathy and protection. Let the work be suspended at Hopkinsville then until a full and impartial comparison has been made between all the proposed sites. If Hopkinsville has the proper and indispensable natural advantages of water and salubrity, there is no part of the State where I should be better pleased to see the money of the State expended.

I see that the New Castle Democrat calls Mr. Jacob the *mis*-representative of Oldham county, because he voted against giving the use of the Hall of Representatives for the Disunion Convention held here last Wednesday. I belong to the same Union party which Mr. Jacob so gloriously supports, and have never sympathised with his politics when he was a Democrat, but I feel called upon now to say that his vote was just such a vote as I should have given had I been a Representative. The Disunionists professed to instruct the Legislature; six gentlemen originated the call for the convention, and would, if they had the power, compel members of the General Assembly to violate their oaths and their fidelity to the Union. No courtesy should have been extended to men with such designs, and therefore the vote of Mr. Jacob was eminently proper, and I do not believe his course will be disapproved by his constituents.

In Senate this morning Senator Grover, from the Committee on Finance, has reported a bill repealing the act relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and of course vacating the office of Register held by Dr. Samuel M. Bemiss. It is to be much regretted that legislation cannot induce clergymen and physicians to impart the necessary information to render these statistics perfect, but the fact is, that notwithstanding the application of the Registrar and the full cooperation of some professional gentlemen, the returns are so meagre that their classification instead of being an advantage to the statisticians mislead them and tend to errors and misinformation. It will be a source of great future detriment to Kentucky should the registration bureau be abolished, but I fear that under the circumstances, it will be compulsory upon the Legislature to do so, for its maintenance involves a heavy expense without any corresponding benefit. I refer to the subject, however, more particularly for the sake of stating that Dr. Bemiss is held in the highest regard here, and that it is the neglect of those who ought to make returns to him which has induced the Senate Committee to take the action I have indicated.

The Senate was occupied nearly all the morning on a bill to allow the Courts not to hold their terms until next fall, but there was no decision at the adjournment for dinner, and it will come up again in the afternoon session.

The House Committee on the Judiciary reported back the bill to suspend all civil courts until next December, with a substitute which provide that no chancery, circuit, or quarterly police judge, or justice of the peace, shall proceed with any civil cases now pending or hereafter to be commenced, and that all cases depending, recognizances and bonds civil, shall stand continued until the next terms after the first of next December. But the judges may hear and determine all criminal or penal cases, and the bill shall not be construed to limit or prevent the issuing of attachments distraining orders or other process on absconding debtors or non-resident offenders. Mr. Machen proposed to substitute September for December, but Mr. McElroy opposed the change, and a motion to lay the bill and amendments on the table was negatived. Mr. Machen's substitute was adopted. Mr. Alexander, of Greenup, moved to add that judges, &c., shall have power to make any order incidental to or necessary in the preparation of any civil cases, which was adopted. Mr. Husbands proposed that in Allen and McCracken counties, the courts should be held as provided by law, but that no execution shall issue until November next, and in the meantime after judgment and before the first of November plaintiffs shall have the right of attachment, and such provisional remedies as are now allowed by law before judgment. Mr. Furnam and Mr. Wolfe said at the proper time they should ask respectively that Mason county and the city of Louisville may be exempted. A long and extended debate ensued on the constitutionality of suspending executions, or deferring or altering the mode or time for remedy under a contract. Mr. Machen contended that a mere temporary withholding of a remedy was not a violation of the Constitution, but he would hardly apply this logic to the settlement of the Territorial question, or the remedies for trespasses against slave property under the Federal Constitution. The discussion was interrupted at noon by the orders of the day.

Among these orders were the Senate resolutions thanking the Hon. John J. Crittenden for his exertions in favor of the Union, and requesting him to continue his services by remaining in Washington or visiting other States, which I sent to my readers at the extra session. Mr. Lannam moved to add the name of Laz W. Powell, and Mr. Wolfe suggested its reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, which was adopted. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Machen said the citizens of Caldwell had, in a public meeting, censured him for voting against these resolutions, which was not the fact, for they had never been before the House, and no vote had been taken, except on a motion to dispense with the regular orders, against which he voted. He would willingly vote for the first resolution but should oppose the second, unless it were amended. He desired to be placed right here, and would settle in person with his constituents at home.

Another series of resolutions from the extra session, repudiating a Confederation of the Middle States and asserting that in case of final dissolution, Kentucky looks alone to the South—my readers will also remember these—came up in order and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by 43 ayes to 41 noes.

The Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Crittenden and request him to address the Legislature, reported that Mr. C. had consented to the request and that Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, had been fixed upon as the time when the Senate will proceed to the Hall of the House and hold a joint convention.

☞Commenting the other day on the real purpose of the secessionists in now adopting as an *ultimatum* the Crittenden proposition, "*construed so as to apply to the future acquisitions of territory south of* 36 *deg.* 30 *min.*," and on the inevitable tendency as well as the real purpose of such adoption, we said:

> We all know that the Union men of the Border Slaveholding States, with Mr. Crittenden himself at their head, have abandoned the basis in question, so far as they may be said to have held it, on the ground, first, that the basis, in the whole range of its provisions as construed by the secessionists, is not necessary to the safety or the honor of the South and, secondly, that, whilst thus unnecessary to the South, it is extremely obnoxious to the North.

The Courier, reproducing this paragraph with stunning marks of emphasis, concludes a characteristic commentary as follows:

> What was demanded as the very least that could be accepted is abandoned, not because it is "not necessary to the safety and the honor of the South," but because "it is extremely obnoxious to the North!"

And this, be it observed, right in the face of the text commented on, in which we expressly declare the ground of abandonment, if abandonment it may be called, to be, "FIRST, that the basis, in the whole range of its provisions as construed by the secessionists, IS NOT necessary to the safety or the honor of the South, and, *secondly*, that, whilst thus unnecessary to the South, it is extremely obnoxious to the North." Secessionism has made the Courier as blind as a horse in a burning stable.

> The "Union" men—for they were not then as they are now, unconditional submissionists—made this proposition their ultimatum in their 8th of January Conventions; and proposed, after serious and anxious discussion, to demand the amendments in question to the Constitution, and if disunion could not be arrested, they determined to unite with the States that would accept them, in a Middle Confederacy!
>
> * * * * * *
>
> And yet the ultimatum of that date is abandoned; the Middle Confederacy is given up; a union with the North is now openly aimed at.
>
> *Lou. Courier.*

This is correct, except in the following particulars: The Union men "made" no "proposition their ultimatum in their 8th of January Conventions;" the "ultimatum of that date" is not "abandoned"; the "middle Confederacy" is not "given up"; a "union with the North" is not in the meaning imputed "now openly aimed at" or aimed at in any other way.

With these slight exceptions, we believe the paragraphs above are substantially correct.

☞The act for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville and other Banks, came up on its passage, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, and was passed, 54 to 27. The following are the Governor's reasons for his veto:

> A bill, which originated in your body, entitled, "An act for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville, and other banks," has been presented to me for my approval and signature In the message vetoing the Commercial Bank bill, at the last session of the General Assembly, I entered fully into the discussion of the question of the propriety of a further increase of the banking capital of the State, and it is unnecessary for me to elaborate the argument then made against the policy of a further increase of capital. The passage of that bill over my veto added nine hundred thousand dollars to the amount of bank capital heretofore existing; and now it is proposed by the bill before me to make a still further increase of the capital stock of the banks.
>
> By the terms of the bill before me, the Bank of Louisville is authorized to re-sell seventy thousand dollars of the original stock of said bank that has been taken in discharge of suspended debts due said bank or otherwise. The bank not having the right to issue this retired stock without additional legislation, it is manifest that to the extent of the seventy thousand dollars, now proposed to be re-issued, the capital stock now authorized by law to be employed would be increased by the passage of the bill under consideration. I cannot, therefore, approve it, but return it to the house in which it originated, with my objections [illegible]

NEW YORK, March 24.

The Herald's Washington despatch says that the President issued orders yesterday to Major Anderson to put his command in readiness to evacuate Fort Sumter — Anderson to salute his flag and embark on a war steamer despatched for that purpose. No opposition will be made by the Charlestonians.

The Cabinet is said to be considering the Saturday despatches received from Lieut. Slemmer, who states that unless supplied with provisions soon, he will have to abandon Fort Pickens.

General Bragg, in command of the Confederate forces near Fort Pickens, notified Lieutenant Slemmer that supplies cannot be landed at the Fort unless by permit from President Davis.

The steamers Brooklyn, St. Louis, Sabine, and Wyandotte are at Fort Pickens.

The Administration has despatched a messenger to Richmond to confer with Col Summers in regard to the Supreme Court Judgship.

Henry Winter Davis's nomination as Minister to Russia will be sent to the Senate on Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The removals in the civil service will be numerous. Wm. Jayne, of Illinois, was nominated Governor of Dacotah.

The Charleston Courier, of Friday, says that Sergeant Fox had arrived to visit and report to the Administration, the condition of Fort Sumter. He was permitted to go thither, accompanied by Capt Hartstein.

The Courier also notices the arrival of Ex-Congressman Holmes, who says that Mr. Seward desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a pacific settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement. Also, that General Scott gave similar assurances, and that the President favors such a policy, and that a majority of the Cabinet desire the evacuation of Fort Pickens as well as that of Fort Sumter.

RICHMOND, VA., March 23.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled today, and Mr. Baldwin finished his Union speech. Mr. Bruce, of Halifax, then continued his speech in reply to Mr. Baldwin, and had not concluded when the Convention adjourned. The Convention has agreed to hold evening sessions hereafter. After adjournment Mr. Baldwin was presented with a beautiful wreath in behalf of the Union by the ladies of Virginia.

MARRIED,

On the 24th inst., by Rev. W. W. Curry, Mr. WM. AIKENS, of New Albany, Ind., to Mrs. MARY E. COHEN, of this place.

On Thursday, the 21st instant, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Elijah Sutton, T. C. TANNER to Mrs. ELIZA RIDGE, all of this city.

At Jeffersontown, Ky., on the 20th inst., by the Rev Mr. Miller, CHAS. L. DOW, ESQ., to Miss KATE KING. Cincinnati papers please copy.

By Rev. G. W. Bush, at Middletown, on Thursday, the 21st inst., JOHN VORIES, ESQ., of Newcastle, to Mrs. NANCY WALKER, of Lawrenceburg, Anderson co., Ky.

On the 19th inst., by Elder W. E. Powers, Mr. JOHN SAMPLE, of Jefferson county, and Miss SARAH PAULL, of Bullitt county, Ky.

DIED,

On Sunday, March 24th, FRANCIS LEONARD ROULHAC, youngest son of John and Mary Millet.

March 23d, 1861, at the residence of her mother, in New Albany, Ind., SALLIE W., wife of Elbridge Tufts, of Memphis, Tenn., aged 32 years.

In New Orleans, on Monday evening, 18th inst., at 5 P. M., MAGGIE, child of Wm. T. and Emily M. Bartley, aged 18 months.

In New Orleans, on Tuesday morning, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock, WM. BARTLEY, only child of Wm. A. and Nora B. Kent.

On Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock, FRANCIS LEWIS BUTTERFIELD, daughter of David and Lucy Ann Butterfield, aged 5 years.

On the morning of the 21st inst., HENRY AARON, infant son of Sylvester and Amanda Deshon, aged six months.

On Thursday, March 21, 1861, LIZZIE, second daughter of D. C. and Elizabeth Heiskell.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Jefferson county, Ky., of scarlet fever, on the 16th inst., WILLIAM GOODLOE, youngest son of William and Cordelia Trigg, aged 13 months.

Little Willie is dead,
The Lord we should bless;
For his spirit hath fled
To its home of sweet rest.

No more pain he will feel,
He's away from this land;
Heaven is the shield
Of the angelic band.

I do fervently pray,
That we all meet again,
And forever there stay,
Above the storm and the rain.

H. G. D.
d&w*

WESTPORT, KY, March 19.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, March 25.

REMARKS—There has been a slight improvement in monetary affairs since our last weekly review. The calls for money at the bank are not so frequent and pressing and accommodations upon short paper are more readily met in the street at from a fraction less than 1 to 1 ℔ cent. ℔ month. There is a continued fair demand for Eastern Exchange, the selling rate for which is ½ ℔ cent. premium and the buying rate ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. premium New Orleans exchange is dull and is sold when inquired for at ¼@⅜ ℔ cent premium. Currency has improved somewhat. The notes of the Kentucky, Ohio, New York, Indiana, New England, and Louisiana banks are taken at par, Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia notes 10 ℔ cent dis., Illinois 5 per cent, Missouri 4 ℔ cent, and Tennessee 3@3½ per cent.

The business in land warrants is a shade better as to demand, we consequently quote them a little higher this week, viz:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	[illegible]	$ 70
120 "	65	[illegible]
80 "	65	70
40 "	90	1 05

There are very few offering and we look for no material change this spring. The demand (an unusual one in the best of times) has been principally from the South, orders having been sent to a dealer in this city for about 10,000 acres during the last week, but at rather low figures. The inquiries were chiefly from Alabama. It has been rather a mooted question among speculators whether the seceded States having public lands would recognize Uncle Sam's warrants, but this shows either a strong faith in their being all right, or else a desire to lay lands in non-slaveholding States for immigration. We have heard from what we consider responsible sources that Texas is showing a desire to have a resolution passed confiscating the lands of all non-residents of the State. We do not doubt our informant's means of information, but we do most assuredly doubt the wish of Texas to pass such a ridiculous statute.

Business generally has been dull during the week. Toward the close, however, we had evidences of a revival. The weather is now clear and pleasant. Several severe frosts have occurred during the week, which will delay vegetation, and. it is feared, have destroyed the peach crop. The weather has been particularly unfavorable for the prizing of tobacco, and, as a consequence, the receipts and sales have been limited. The river is falling at this point, with about seven feet water in the canal.

Our quotations, it must be remembered, are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise stated.

ALCOHOL.—We quote 76 ℔ cent. at 28c, and 98 ℔ cent. at 38c ℔ gallon, and the market weak.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The prices of these staples have been effected by the operations of the Southern tariff. Of rope, the sales of the week were 246 coils at 6½c. There have been no sales of bagging.

COAL.—Market well supplied. Sales at 8c afloat.

CHEESE.—Quiet and unchanged. Sales of 328 boxes during the week at 8½@9c for W. R.

COTTON, COTTON YARNS, &C.—Sales of raw cotton at 7½@10c for ordinary to middling. Sales of yarns at 8, 9, and 10c. Batting 11c, with sales 85 bales. Sales of Cannelton and other good brands of sheetings at 9½@8c. Manilla rope 10½@12½c, accordingto size. Wadding 30@40c per dozen for light and heavy. Hempen bedcord at 10c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour has been in fair demand at from $4 to $6 for fine to extra brands, with sales 2,780 bbls. But a small amount of business done in grains, with a falling off in receipts Sales 13,500 bushels wheat at $1@1 10 ℔ bushel for red and prime white. Sales about 10,000 bushels corn at 48@52c for shelled in sacks dealers paying 45@18c. Small sales oats at 33@35c in bulk, and 36@38c in sacks. Light sales of rye at 45c, and barley at 75c. Malt $1 10. We quote bran at $15@13 50, shorts $16@16 05 shipstuffs $20@21, with an advance for small lots. Sales meal at 50c.

FRUITS.—Light sales of green apples at $2@3 50 per bbl. Dried peaches $1 75@1 80; apples 75c per bushel.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, &C.—Feathers dull at 35@36c ℔ lb with light sales. Ginseng 45c. We quote beeswax at 25@28c.

GROCERIES.—The market has been well maintained. Sales 328 hhds Orleans sugar at 6@7½c, 429 bbls plantation molasses at 32c, and 140 half bbls at 34c. St. Louis sirup in bbls 65c. Sales 1,623 bags coffee at 13¼@14c for Rio. A sale of 10 tierces Rice at 5c.

HEMP.—The receipts continue fair but the sales were light at $85 per ton for Kentucky. The price has not been fixed upon Missouri. There were receipts yesterday of 110 bales Missouri hemp.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—Sales of green hides at 4c, dry salted at 9@10c, and city flint at 10½c ℔ lb. Leather—sole 24@27c ℔ lb skirtings 28c; harness 26c; bridle leather at $30@35 ℔ dozen; hog collar skins $12 50 ℔ dozen; hog seating $18@30 ℔ dozen; calf seating $27@36 ℔ doz.

HAY.—Continues dull, with occasional sales from store at $12@$14 per ton

IRON, NAILS, &C.— Sales stonecoal bar iron at 2¾@3c and charcoal do at 3½@4c; stonecoal sheet iron 4@4½c, charcoal 5@5½. Sales of pig iron at $25 per ton, at six months. Nails still command $2 75 for 10d and other sizes in the same ratio. All articles of iron are firm. Tin in demand. We quote I. C. leaded $10, I. X. leaded $11 75, I. C. 10x14 $10 25 I. X. 14 $12, English block 35@37c per lb. Sales of 105 bags shot at 70c.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Low grades 28@38c; with sales of best brands at 30@40c.

OILS.—We quote Linseed at 61@65c, with sales of 50 bbls at the mill. Lard oil 90@95c ℔ gallon. Sales castor oil at $1 10@1 20.

PROVISIONS.—The demand during the week has not been speculative, but for consumption. The dullness of at New Orleans has caused our market for mess pork to weaken, but prices are not lower. There was a spasmodic advance of ¼c in bulk meats early in the week, but the advance was not sustained. The sales of bacon were light and the market dull, and we quote shoulders at 7¼c, ribbed sides 9¾c, clear rib 10c, clear sides 10¼c, packed, with a small stock on hand. Lard has been in demand, and large numbers of orders have been filled at 9c for tierces and 9¾c for kegs. Messrs. Stewart & Barter report the following sales, which we give in the order in which they were made, as the best index to the business of the week: Monday—353 bbls city mess at $17; 60 bbls country do at $16 75; 10 casks clear sides at 10¼c; 10 do clear rib at 10c; 5,000 pickled hams at 7¾c; 5,000 do shoulders at 6¼. Tuesday—256 bbls city mess at $17; 40 tcs prime lard at 9c; 105 kegs do do at 9¾c. Wednesday—325 bbls city mess at $17; 250 bbls country do $16 75; 500 tcs prime lard at 9c; 65 casks bacon shoulders at 7¼c; 2,400 pieces do do at 7c. Thursday—50 bbls country mess at $16 75; 50 tierces prime lard at 9c; 103 do grease at 6¼c. Friday—150 bbls city mess at $17; 120 bbls country do at $16 75; 135 bbls country mess, extra heavy at $17; 2,500 bulk hams at 7½c; 800 do shoulders at 5¼c; 30 bbls rumps at $11; 250 tcs prime lard at 9c.

POTATOES, ONIONS, &C.—Sales of Neshannock potatoes $1 60@1 75 ℔ bbl, including the bbl; mixed potatoes at $1 2, with sales of 850 bbls Onions are in good supply at $1 75@2 ℔ bbl. Prime white navy beans $1@1 25 ℔ bushel.

SEEDS. — Timothy $3 00@3 25 per bushel, orchard grass $1 25, hemp $1 25@1 50, blue-grass $1 50@2, and extra qualities $2 50@3 00; red top $1 15@1 25, Hungarian grass $1, millet $2 25, clover $4 50@5. All the above quotations apply to the sales from store. The rates are lower from wagons. Flaxseed $1@1 25 ℔ bushel from the mill.

TOBACCO.—Owing to the unfavorable weather for prizing the receipts and sales have been small, reaching but 289 hhds against 437 hhds last week. Some fine tobacco has been sold, 1 hhd at the Boone Warehouse bringing the handsome sum of $13 75 per hundred on Saturday—the second sale at that rate within a few days. We continue our quotations:

Merchantable lugs	$ 3 00@ 4 00
Inferior to ordinary leaf	4 00@ 5 00
Good stemming or shipping leaf	6 00@ 8 50
Cutting leaf	9 00@13 75

WHISKY.—Sales of the week 1,603 bbls raw, closing at 13¾@14c.

WOOL.—Quiet, with sales of 2,500 lbs in grease from wagons at 18@20c; sales of Santa Fe at 16@18c.

FREIGHTS.—Shipments to Pittsburg and Wheeling at 18@20c for pound freights. Pound freights to New Orleans—bagging and rope, bacon in casks, cement and lime, lard, oats, and tobacco 30c, corn and wheat 22½c, dry-goods 40c, cattle $8, calves $2, horses $8, mules $7, sheep 80c, hay $8 per ton. Way freights—bagging and rope, bacon in casks, cement and lime, lard, oats, and tobacco 5c, corn and wheat 27½c, hay $10 per ton, dry goods 50c, cattle and horses $8, mules $7, calves $4, sheep 80c.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

There was a moderate demand for provisions and rates were firm at $16 75@17 for mess pork; 6@6¾c for bulk shoulders and sides; 7@7½c for bacon shoulders; 9¼@9½c for rib sides; 9¾c for clear rib; 10¼c for clear sides, and 9@10c for prime barrel and tierce lard. Mess pork declined in New York to-day to $16 50. This, however, made no impression upon the trade here. Our relations with that market, so far as regards provisions, are now of the most slender kind.

The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday has the following:

TOBACCO—Offering small and market steady. Sales 5 boxes lugs from $1 65 to $2 75, and 3 hhds planters' leaf from $3 25 to $5 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market is now fairly opened, and sales were reported to-day of 213 bales good and prime undressed at $65@$70, and 77 bales prime at $75 per ton.

PORK—The market for all kinds of hog meat is completely at a stand; no transactions except in a retail way for filling orders. Small lots of mess pork sell occasionally at previous rates. Sales comprise about 200 bbls mess pork in lots at $17 25, and 25 bbls at $17; 50 bbls rumps at $11 50 ℔ bbl.

CUT MEATS—Some inquiry for sides, and a sale or two for quick delivery on private terms; very few transactions made public. A small lot from levee in bulk at 4¾c for shoulders and 8¾c for sides; hams unsaleable.

BACON—There is but little doing in city cured and no call for country. About 20 casks were worked off in small parcels at 6¾c for shoulders; rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 10¾c, and hams 8¾ pack'd. Quotations for city shoulders 7¼; rib sides 9¾; clear sides 10¾; plain hams 9c; sugar cured 10; canvassed 10¼, packed.

LARD—Dull and heavy; inferior qualities not wanted. Sales include about 100 pkgs prime, in lots, at 9c, and 450 kegs prime at 9¾c; small lot manufacturing at 8¾c.

GREASE—But little doing; quotable at 6@6¾c for brown and mixed, and 6¾@7c for yellow and white.

We clip the following from the N. O. Picayune, of Thursday:

The main features of the money market are the same as yesterday. There is an abundant supply of money for investment in strictly A1 paper, of which further amounts were taken this morning at 1½ ℔ct. say to the extent of about $75,000 in various parcels. Other good paper is taken at 11@12, and secondary grades occasionally at 15 ℔ct., but there is no demand for the latter.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.
LOUISVILLE, March 23, 1861.

The receipts and sales of live stock during the past week have been rather small.

Cattle—The number of cattle in market was small and only a few left over unsold. The market was firm but prices remain unchanged.

Hogs—There was a fair supply of hogs in market during the past week and prices ranged somewhat lower. Only about 25 head remain on the market unsold.

Sheep—None in market.

Prices last week.

Cattle, choice and extra	$ 3 25@ 4 00 ℔ 100 lbs gross
" medium and fair	2 75@ 3 25
" common and poor	2 00@ 2 50 "
Hogs	4 75@ 5 35 "
Stock hogs	4 00@ 4 50 "
Sheep and Lambs	3 00@ 4 00 ℔ head.

Receipts.

Cattle—J S Smallwood, Hardin co, Ky, 6; Wm. Coe & Co., Jefferson co., 4; S B Lewis, do., 4; H Beckell & Co., do., 18; Dr. Coe, do., 7; J M Brown, Lincoln co., 20; S Booker, Shelby co., 6; E McCarry, Clarke co., do., 3; J Lenum, do., 4; T R East & Sons, Green do., 25; R G Walker, Monroe do., 10; Rodman & Thompson, Washington do., 21; James Rodman, do., 18.

Hogs—J S Smallwood, Hardin county, Ky., 38; T J McCormick, Clarke county, Ind., 3; Beckman & Co., Floyd do., 121; Bennett & Co., Green do., 58; G Langdon, Jackson do., 12; L McKay, Jefferson do., 4; J F Johnson, Jennings do., 50; J O Maranda & Co., Scott do, 30.

Total number of cattle received the past week	149
Total number of hogs	340
Total number of sheep	000

Bourbon House—Downing & Zollman.

The whole live stock market has been well supplied at the Bourbon House for the past week, and all have been sold from day to day as they arrived, yet prices have not improved as was expected by our best speculators and traders, and we are at a loss what to say as regards the market or its improvement. The same outside influences still continue to govern it that has for weeks past. The market at New Orleans has advanced but little, and at this time there are no buyers here for the Southern market.

Cattle—The receipts are fair and but little improved in prices. Few on sales to-day.

Sheep—But few have arrived for this market and prices are only nominal.

Mr. Robert Gwin of Shelby county sold to D. Proseri of Jefferson county 500 head of good sheep to go to New Orleans.

Hogs—The receipts are only moderate and prices have declined.

Hogs—Mr. H. Zollman of Jackson county, Indiana, brought 100 head of the best hogs that have been on the market for some time past.

Cattle—Common and rough $2 50@$3, good to extra $3 25@$3 75.

Cows and calves $20@$45 per head.

Sheep $1 50@$2 50 per head or $3 25@$4 per 100 lbs gross.

Hogs $5@$5 50 per 100 lbs gross.

Sales of cattle for the past week	161
Sheep	631
Hogs	179

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, March 20.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality, per cwt	$9 50@10 00
Ordinary	8 25@ 9 25
Common	7 25@ 8 00
Inferior	6 50@ 7 00
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality per head	55 00@60 00
Ordinary quality	40 00@50 00
Common quality	30 00@35 00
Inferior quality	25 00@28 00
VEAL CALVES.	
First quality, ℔ lb	6¾@ 7¾
Ordinary quality	5¾@ 6
Common quality	5 @ 5½
Inferior quality	3¾@ 4½
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality, ℔ head	6 00@ 9 00
Ordinary	5 00@ 5 50
Common	3 00@ 3 75
Inferior	2 75@ 3 00
SWINE.	
First quality	5¾@ 5¾
Other qualities	4¾@ 4¾

There was a good supply on hand at Allerton's, but the bulk of the offerings were in the hands of speculators, who succeeded in obtaining the prices which were generally obtained, though the average price was a trifle lower. The market was called pretty good, and we reinsert our previous quotations.

Milch cows were unchanged.

Veal calves were steady at the above quotations.

Sheep and lambs were selling pretty well, and prices took a wide range—$3 50 to $7 50@8 being about the rates for a large proportion of the offerings.

Swine were selling at our quotations above.

RECAPITULATION.

The total receipts of all stock, at all the yards, for the week and last week, were as follows:

Beeves 4,565—last week 3,204. Cows 153—last week 119. Veals 593—last week 422. Sheep and lambs 6,7,3—last week 5,367. Swine 4,539—last week 8,706.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, March 20.

Beef Cattle—Receipts 188 Western and 220 Texas cattle. We quote Western at 7@8¼c ℔ lb net; Texas at $14@15 ℔ head, Stock 280 Western and 400 Texas cattle.

Hogs—We quote at 7@7¾c ℔ lb gross. Receipts 40 head. Stock 80 head.

Sheep—Near 600 head offered. Prices at $3@5 ℔ head.

Milch Cows—Stock 70 head. Prices at $30@75 ℔ head. Receipts 4 head.

Veal Cattle—We quote at $6@10 ℔ head. Receipts 100 head. Stock 57 head.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

ITS wonderful effects and consequent popularity Perhaps no articlee in the history of *Materia Medica* ever acquired the same patronage, was subjected to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, or eruptions on Man or Beast. Physicians are compelled to prescribe it; and from its remarkable effects in stubborn Lameness, Chronic Rheumatism, &c., it has attracted the attention of the first scientific minds of the age. No house or stable should be without it. Be careful of whom you purchase. Vile counterfeits have been put in circulation and suppressed by injunction.

All genuine will hereafter bear the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, with the words "Trade" "Mark" in two Medallions of the Federal currency.

Three sizes. Sold everywhere.

fel9 e3m D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
The Original and Best in the World!

ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, red, or rusty hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

Fifteen medals and diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1838, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill-effects of bad Dyes remedied; the hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States by druggists and fancy goods dealers.

☞The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of Wm. A. Batchelor. Address

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Proprietor,
mr21 wly 81 Barclay street, New York.

KEARSLEY CARTER. JAMES BUCHANAN.
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden and Grass Seeds,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
m19 d&wtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

What a Figure! Ha! Ha! Ha!—This is the greeting of [illegible] from their [illegible] friends by those becom[illegible] turely gray [illegible] or bald. To avoid anything so unpleasant, you have only to use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the most excellent and popular preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere.

LYONS KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

ml8 d&wlm

APPEAL TO SCIENCE

If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element. CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE is the *only one* ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes has fairly won for it the appellation of *the most natural hair dye* ever invented.

Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.
al d&wlm

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye.

THIS splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—Beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill-effect of Bad Dyes and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold Everywhere.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Proprietor,
mr21 wly 81 Barclay street, New York.

☞See Dr. McCann's advertisement of Know Thyself. del4 weow

L. RICHARDSON,
Manufacturer
Jeans and Linsey,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

LOUISVILLE WOOLEN MILLS.

Is constantly manufacturing white and colored Jeans and Linsey (all wool filling), which he will sell very low, having excellent facilities for making goods cheaply. Office No. 222 Main street, 4 doors above the Bank of Kentucky. jan21eod&wly

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. m26 wlm

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S
Family Sewing Machine
NO. 2 MASONIC TEMPLE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
m20 eod&eow

PURE
Havana Tobacco Seed

JUST RECEIVED. FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers. Price one dollar per ounce. Mailed free of postage.

W. F. BULLOCK. JOHN M. HARLAN.
BULLOCK & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL give their undivided attention to the practice of the Law in all the Courts held in the city of Louisville and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. They will also attend regularly the Circuit Courts of Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt, Henry, Franklin and Oldham counties.

Particular attention given to the collection of Eastern claims.

OFFICE No. 435 Main street between Fifth and Sixth, near the corner of Fifth. m21 d&w3

AT COST!
AT
WARREN & BAKER'S,
West side Fourth, bet. Market and Jefferson.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS, we will offer from this day, our stock of
DRY GOODS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, &c.,
Together with a large stock of WHITE GOODS,
FOR CASH ONLY.
m21 d&w1 WARREN & BAKER.

NEXT OF KIN
WANTED.

ALL families who are heirs to property in foreign countries are hereby notified that there is a large amount of property and money lying in her Majesty's Treasury, and with administrators in England, to which their immediate attention is called, no matter how old the claim.

N. B. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations from other parties. ORBETON & CO., have the right of publication for the United States. We will send a list of names of parties or persons entitled to money or property, and those to whom letters should be addressed or application made, in London, for 60 cents or U. S. postage stamps, *by return mail post free*. Our list of about 60,000 names is continually increasing. Address for particulars pertaining to next of kin,

WM. W. S. ORBETON & CO.,
m21 d&wlm Haverhill, Essex co., Mass.

30,000 CROSS-TIES WANTED!

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, March 23, 1861.

The Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads are desirous of contracting for 30,000 white oak Cross-ties, to be delivered from May 1st to October 1st, along the line of said Railroads. The Ties must be cleared of bark, sawed, and cut off square at the ends, 8 feet long and counter-hewed on two opposite sides to a thickness of 7 inches, with faces not less than 8 inches clear of sap wood. Persons proposing to contract will please address the undersigned, at Louisville, Ky.

m25 dl&w3 SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

GREAT INDUCEMENT
TO CASH BUYERS.
ISAACS & BOOKER,
No. 310 Fourth street,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the ladies of Louisville and vicinity to their large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, embracing every article in the way of staple and domestic goods.

Also a beautiful and well selected stock of medium Dress Goods; all of which they are prepared to offer *very cheap for cash*.

Feeling assured that they can make it greatly to the advantage of cash buyers, they would solicit an examination of their stock, as they are determined to sell goods for Cash as cheap as the cheapest.

mar 25 j&bis12&w2

NOTICE.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the public generally to the fact that we are still engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of

Wagons

For this and the Southern country. Our Wagons are made with iron axletrees of piled iron of the best quality, water-hammered, with boxes cast on chills. Having a

Foundery of our Own,

We are making our several kinds of

Center-Draft Plows,

WITH IMPROVED PATTERN, BOTH WROUGHT AND CAST SHARES.

We would especially call the attention of planters and others to our new STEEL PLOW, made of extra heavy steel, with share separate from mold-board, which we warrant equal to the best made in any country.

We have also for sale MOLD-BOARDS and WAGON-BOXES of all kinds, TIRE-BENDERS, &c.

Persons visiting Louisville will please give us a call.

HAYS & COOPER,
Corner of Main and Hancock streets,
ml3 d&w2w Louisville, Ky.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. S. LOWDEN and W. W. WRIGHT, under the style of LOWDEN & WRIGHT, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 18th December, 1861. J. S. Lowden assumes all the liabilities of the concern.

J. S. LOWDEN.
W. W. WRIGHT.
Trenton, Henry co., Ky. m21 dl&w3

E. CLARK'S
Revolving Looper Double Threaded Family
SEWING MACHINE.

☞For particulars, showing superiority of this Machine over all others,
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Rooms 223 (old No. 85) Fourth street, between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
420 d&eow&w3m

VINCENT NOLTE, by American Eclipse, out of Hortensia, by Contention;
OLIVER, by Wagner, out of Flight, by imported Leviathan;
BAY DICK, by Glencoe, out of Tranbyana, by imported Tranby

Will make the season of 1861 at my stables, near Bardstown, Ky., at $5 the season, and $25 to insure. The pedigrees of these Stallions have been published so often, and they are so well known as being strictly thorough and nationally bred horses, and superior breeders, that it is not thought necessary to say any thing more about them. Mares from a distance well taken care of on moderate terms.

m2 d&w 3m F. G. MURPHY.

ROBERT MURRELL. C. C. BOWLES.
MURRELL & BOWLES,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 72 CAMP STREET,
New Orleans.

Oil, Lamps, Oil,
Oil, Lamps, Oil,
Oil, Lamps, Oil.

COAL OIL, LUNAR OIL, LARD OIL, AND FLUID LAMPS of every style and embracing all the latest improvements, together with all the BURNING OILS and BURNING FLUID of the best quality, for sale wholesale and retail very low. We are exclusive agents for this city for the sale of the Breckinridge Coal Oil (the best made), and for Lunar Oil and Lamps, also for the sale of rights for the Lunar Light. Who would burn candles when a light equal to 5 or 6 candles can be had at half the cost of one candle? Lunar and Coal Oil Lamps are just as safe as candles.

HARDY & BEATTY,
m2 d&wtf 78 Fourth st., near National Hotel.

MILLINERY.
1861. Spring Styles. 1861.
100 Fourth street 100
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MRS. J. A. BEATTIE

Respectfully informs the public that she is now in receipt of a complete assortment of

PARIS MILLINERY,

Embracing all articles appertaining to the trade, which she will sell LOW FOR CASH.

Ladies' Dress Hats made to order.

MRS. J. A. BEATTIE,
m20 deod&wtMay1 100 Fourth street

Boone Tobacco Warehouse,
Main street, between Ninth and Tenth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE above large and commodious Warehouse is now in operation for the inspection and sale of Tobacco. The proprietors have spared no expense to make it in every respect what a Warehouse should be for the sale and purchase of Tobacco. The building being of brick, thoroughly lighted, with metallic roof, and on the square adjoining the two Warehouses now in operation, will, they hope, with their own exertions, merit a share of the planters' and dealers' patronage.

☞REFER NOBODY—The merchants and business men of Louisville generally.

f14 dl&3m&wlm GLOVER & CO.

WATERS & FOX
WHITE LEAD & LINSEED OIL
MANUFACTURERS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING AND HAVE on hand a full supply of

PURE WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, BOILED OIL,

Also all the various qualities of

CHEAP LEAD, ZINC PAINT,
PUTTY, WHITING, RED LEAD,
COLORS, and TURPENTINE.

The trade and consumers supplied on the most liberal terms.

Main street, between Ninth and Tenth.
f14 dl&w3m

MUNN & CO.'S
Southwestern
Agricultural Works,

(Factory corner of Eighth and Green streets,)
(Sale-Room No. 217 Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
WHEELER'S PATENT WATER DRAWERS,
INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAND-POWER HAY PRESSES,
TELEGRAPH FODDER, HAY, AND STRAW CUTTERS,
SANFORD'S PATENT STRAW CUTTERS,
WESTERN and IMPROVED WESTERN CORN SHELLERS,
DARLING'S PATENT RAIL-ROAD HORSE POWERS,
DARLING'S PATENT SAW TABLES,
RALSTON'S PATENT THRESHERS AND CLEANERS,
OHIO 4 AND 2 HORSE PLAIN THRESHERS
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS;

Also Dealers in
EVERY KIND OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SALE-ROOM,
No. 217 Main street,
Between Second and Third streets.
j24 Th&Mo&wlam MUNN & CO.

Southern Bank Notes
VIZ:
SOUTH CAROLINA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
GEORGIA,
ALABAMA,
LOUISIANA,
MISSOURI,
TENNESSEE

WANTED
In exchange for
Dry Goods & Clothing
[illegible]

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
Soothing Syrup,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine— [illegible] It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

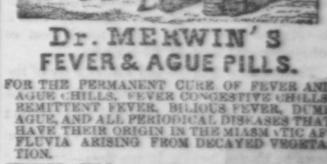
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office 13 Cedar street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
oau9 deod&wly

THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.



Dr. MERWIN'S
FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE, CHILLS, FEVER CONGESTIVE CHILLS, REMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, DUMB AGUE, AND ALL PERIODICAL DISEASES THAT HAVE THEIR ORIGIN IN THE MIASMATIC AFFLUVIA ARISING FROM DECAYED VEGETATION.

THESE "Pills" never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and, what is better, they also ACT AS A PREVENTIVE, if taken occasionally or daily, while exposed to the infection. Hence the old adage, "*An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.*" Dr. MERWIN's "Fever and Ague Pills" differ from all other Chill Medicines in the following particulars:

1st. They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure.

2d. They are recommended only for one class of diseases.

3d. They are agreeable and convenient to take.

4th. They contain no poisonous minerals, being purely vegetable.

5th. They do not impair the organic functions of the stomach or any part of the system.

6th. They require no other medicine to prepare the system for their reception or afterwards to allay irritation.

7th. They are not a Northern "catch-penny humbug," but are prepared by gentlemen that were born, reared, and educated under the benign influences of *Southern institutions*.

☞REMEMBER when you purchase these Pills that YOU ARE NOT CONTRIBUTING MEANS FOR "Yankee Emigrant Aid Societies" or Sharps' rifles and bowie knives for "Bleeding Kansas," as you many times have done in buying Northern articles.

We wish all to distinctly understand that this is a Southern MEDICINE, prepared from the simple plants that grow in our woodlands, on our river-banks, bayous, and lakes.

☞*As a special merit we wish to call attention to the fact that in using this Medicine you only take a few Pills, as not this preferable to swallowing a pint of nauseous mixture which, at best, can only produce the same result?*

☞Price $1 per Bottle.

ONE DOLLAR and four 3-cent postage stamps, enclosed to the Proprietors or to almost any Dealers in Medicines in the Southern States, will insure a bottle of Pills by return mail.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and all Druggists everywhere.

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CLARK, GREGORY, & CO. Sole Proprietors.

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Headache, Earache, Toothache, in three minutes, Rheumatism, Coughs, Neuralgia, Colds, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Gripes, Cramps, Inflamed Eyes, Chronic Croup, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Chapped Hands, Piles, Ulcers, Diarrhœa, Bunions, Corns, Frosted Feet, Deafness, Old Sores, Sore Breast, Sore Nipples, Scaldhead, Ringworm, Tetter, Snake Bites, Spider Bites, Dog Bites, Rat Bites.

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For Scalds or Burns. It cures scratches on Horses, Sore Eyes on Horses, Sprains, Swinney, Poll Evil, Fistula, saddle and harness galls, fresh Wounds or Swellings, and is the *best known remedy to apply to tender-footed horses from founder—to a cup the foot and bathe well about the frog of the foot. Cure all cut, sores diseased on man or beast.*

No one medicine can cure in all cases, but we can show more real proof of the virtue of

AMBROSIAL OIL,

in its healing properties, *from responsible men, who are above being bought, than can be produced for any other medicine.*

We do not assert a cure for every malady to which the human family are subject, but what we proclaim we can substantiate by living witnesses. The Ambrosial Oil is a Nashville preparation and sold throughout the country by druggists and general dealers. The country may be justly proud that

Dr. Clark a Native Tennessean,

after much labor and research, has produced a really worthy medicine, which is bound to drive out much of the worthless imported trash with which the country is flooded.

Please call at our office, where we will take pleasure in showing letters and testimonials too numerous to set forth in the form of an advertisement, some of which come from Physicians in high standing, who are using it in their practice, as they state, with marvelous effects

We Challenge the World

to produce a remedy so speedy and effectual in its healing properties.

☞Read the evidence of the virtues of Clark & Fuller's Ambrosial Oil, *evidence so authentic, and from persons whose word and standing are irreproachable.* Read and be convinced.

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Sole Proprietors, Nashville, Tennessee,
For sale by RAYMOND & TYLER, Louisville, Ky.
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Put up and sold wholesale and retail, in papers or bulk, by

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FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

To Farmers and Dealers I can offer superior inducements in these Seeds.

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Guns, Rifles, Pistols,
AND FISHING TACKLE.

HAVING just opened a large stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and fine Fishing Tackle, dealers would do well by calling and examining goods and prices before making [illegible]

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Conducted on the European Plan,
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Those afflicted with any disease of a private nature, who would escape the imposition of ignorant quacks, should not fail to read "DR. GATES'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON SEXUAL DISEASES," a new and revised edition of one hundred pages, handsomely illustrated with plates and engravings representing the genital organs of both sexes in a state of health and disease. Treating on all private diseases incident to both sexes, such as general nervous and sexual debility, solitary habits, seminal weakness, impotence, &c. Price by mail TEN CENTS.

DR. GATES has for many years devoted his whole time and attention to the treatment of diseases of a private nature in all their varied and complicated forms. His success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the afflicted as worthy of the extensive practice which he has heretofore received. And he pledges to spare neither time nor expense to render himself proficient in the profession of his adoption.

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TO THE LADIES.—Dr. Gates is agent for M. LA CROIX'S FRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS. By their use, those who, from any cause, wish to limit the number of their offspring, can do so without danger to health or constitution. Price by mail, $3 and two postage stamps.

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CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during *pregnancy*, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

To persons at a distance who wish to be cured at home we will, on receipt of a brief statement of their case, send a list of such questions as we would ask on a personal interview; and, on receipt of the list filled out, we will forward medicines, particularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to any part of the country with full directions for use.

Consultations may be held from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., on Sunday from 9 to 11 A. M., at his office, northeast corner of Third and Market streets, up stairs—private entrance on Third street—Louisville, Ky.

☞The above business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of DR. H. G. MILLER & CO., to whom all orders and letters should be addressed. Dr. GATES can, as heretofore, be consulted personally, during business hours, on all diseases on which his book treats.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil,

Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. [illegible]

KLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

Large Corn Crops.—Mr. Ellis R. Lake, of Marion county, Indiana, received the premium of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, last year, for the largest crop of corn on one, five, and ten acres. He raised on a single 263 bushels, and on five acres the produce aged 247 bushels. Mr. L. had four com ors, whose crops on one, five, and ten s ranged from 216½ bushels down to 115. are not placed in possession of all the facts tive to the mode of culture, the soil, season, &c., which would serve to guide us in forming an opinion with respect to the causes which operated to bring about these astonishing results. The chief points are, however, given and may be thus stated: The kind of corn used by Mr. Ellis R. Lake was the large yellow, but whether flint or gourd seed he does not say. It was harvested and weighed between the 5th and the 10th of October. As to soil and cultivation, we give his own statement:

Quality of soil, a sand and loam based on clay. Broken up about ten inches deep, by the first of May, and planted from the 10th to the 15th of the same month, in rows one way three feet apart, and the plants from five to six inches apart in the rows. Plowed with a shovel plow three times. The whole cost of cultivation and seed $4 85 per acre.

The ten acre field the soil was exactly of the same kind as that of the one acre, and the product of both was equal—263 bushels—but the mode of culture was different. On the ten acres he plowed but six inches deep—"planted in rows three feet and a half each way, with four or five grains in a hill"—how many stalks were finally left is not mentioned—plowed four times with a shovel plow and hoed over after the first plowing—which was one plowing and hoeing more than the single acre got.

The cultivation of the five acres was, in every respect, similar to the last, but the land was plowed eight inches deep. Description of soil not given.

Hints for Corn Culture.—Mr. R C. Kendall furnishes the Baltimore Rural Register with his views on corn culture. He writes plainly and like one who understands what he writes on.

As an almost universal practice, the preparation of our corn lands, and the planting thereof, is turned off in too much of a hurry to be well and thoroughly accomplished; and, as we intend our few remarks to apply rather to the culture than to the manurial preparation of the soils, we will suppose that to have been properly accomplished, and give our attention first to the plow.

It is by far too prevalent, and altogether a mistaken policy, to *skim* over the surface, turning furrows five inches deep, and place the main dependence on commercial fertilizers for the production of a satisfactory crop. Under all favorable circumstances, the foreign manures may realize our expectations for one year; provided we have not set them at a too extravagant figure. But let spring floods and summer drouths intervene, and we find that not all the mercantile manures in the market are of themselves a guarantee against a failure. Proper culture is the only certain preventive against such dispensations; and this, in order to be in every sense effectual, must commence with the first furrow turned, and be continued systematically until the crop is made and housed.

If every proprietor of the soil would bear constantly in mind the fact that he is not simply a superficial land-owner, but that his possessions extend to the very centre of the earth, and that he has got soil well worth the searching after, lying only a few inches below the sole of his boot, as he tramps along his six-inch furrow, he might the more readily be induced to hook his drag-chain a notch or two higher in the *clevis*, and send his plow point downwards in search of that virgin soil that cultivation never yet has energized.

As nearly all our lands in this region are underlaid at a moderate depth, with a subsoil of hard, stiff clay, impervious to water, the result of heavy and continued rains, which very generally follow the planting of our corn-fields, is either the drowning of the seed or young corn, on all low, level fields, or the washing it away, along with most of the manure, and a large per centage of the land itself, on all fields having a sufficient inclination to allow the water to run freely. Deep plowing in both cases would almost invariably secure the embryo crop against such discouraging results. If our corn lands were thoroughly broken up, to the depth of eleven inches, they would absorb about four times the quantity of water they do as ordinarily plowed, and still leave the surface comparatively dry, even after a severe and long continued spring rain. As for the *washings*, of which there is now such general complaint, we should hear very little of them; nor of the failure of the crop from drought either, as the fourfold capacity of the soil as a reservoir would afford a supply of moisture that would outlast all ordinary droughts. It is true that the more soluble portions of the manures might find their way down to a depth just below their sphere of immediate action; but they would not be lost, and their deposit there would be more satisfactory than the knowledge that they had floated away to parts unknown.

The soaking of seed corn in various liquids, for six, twelve, or twenty-four hours, previous to planting, as is of late the general practice, is a too general error. If we could be insured a long continued drouth immediately following the planting, the soaking process might be productive of good results as insuring speedy germination; but as on the contrary, we are very generally visited with one or more cold, *very wet* rains, of unreasonable duration, just after we have committed our seed corn to the ground, by soaking it, we secure the loss of one fourth by rotting in the hill, the annoyance of replanting, at a time when other work hurries, and the satisfaction of seeing that portion which has survived our hydropathic treatment, growing up pale, feeble, consumptive-looking stalks. We hold that three pints of common gas tar, thoroughly stirred into a bushel of seed corn, until every grain receives a coating of the tar, and then the whole mixed with plaster, wood-ashes, or dry loam, until it is no longer sticky, is the best possible preparation for seed corn; an efficient protection against rot, the depredations of crows, jays, field mice, and ground squirrels, and the best protection yet discovered against the insidious attacks of the "cut-worm."

As corn, more than any other of our cereals, requires during the whole period of its growth, an unstinted supply of sunshine, not only over the surface of the field, but down, in, through, and among it, the economy of planting should always, as far as circumstances will permit, be adapted to this requirement; the row in the field running as nearly east and west as may be, that the grown and lower portions of the stalk may have the full benefit of the morning and evening sun. During the corn-growing season, the sun during the middle of the day, is at an altitude so nearly vertical, that its rays find their way down through the foliage, and between the rows very readily. If instead of planting their corn in hills, *round* both ways, four feet apart, two stalks in a hill, our farmers would plant in *drills*, six feet apart, running always east and west, having the stalks from ten to twelve inches distant from each other, they would soon find the benefit of this mode of culture, both in the excess of crops and the earlier maturity of the grain. A prodigious yield of pumpkins may be obtained from a field thus planted, and as the vine of the pumpkin draws more than eighty per cent of its nourishment from the atmosphere, they return a good deal more than value received to the soil, in the grateful shade of their broad leaves during the fierce heat of a mid-summer's day.

An old farmer, of long practical experience, once argued to us that actual sunshine was by no means a necessity of the best development of Indian corn; provided it was supplied with plenty of common daylight. In order to test our positions fairly, we planted twenty hills of the ordinary Kentucky gourd seed corn, on the north side of a close board fence ten feet high, and running due east and west. On the south side of the fence, we planted a like number of hills of the same corn. As from April to September, the sun rose and set north of our parallel, of course the corn on that side got a little sunshine in spite of us. Nevertheless with exactly the same culture as its neighbor over the fence received, it only attained two-thirds the height, not half the size of stalk, and matured ten days later, yielding one very modest ear per stalk, while the south side stalks gave us in almost every instance three; one on each stalk being invariably larger than any three we could find over the fence.

One day while hoeing in our garden corn field of a quarter of an acre, we sat down a half hour, and studied diligently the character of the *roots* everywhere about us radiating from the corn stalks, from one to three inches above the surface of the ground. It occurred to us that Nature designed them for something else than mere ornaments; and that if the requisite material for their full development were supplied, they might become roots, and add something to the vigor of the stalk. So in order to make our experiment a fair test, we set to work with our hoe, and to each alternate hill we drew up the earth, covering the shoots to an average depth of three inches. After an interval of two weeks, we found upon examination, that we had a set of vigorous top roots, giving extra support to the stalk, and imparting an extraordinary degree of vigor to its growth. Nearly every stalk thus "hilled up," afforded an extra ear, grew one-fifth taller than those not hilled, and the grain ripened several days earlier. Hence we have ever since argued that it is good economy to "hill up" corn; but we would remind the farmer that it is a dangerous practice to run plough or cultivator so near the stalks, as to disturb the regular roots. A very simple and efficient cross-bar cultivator, can be arranged, that with a light dip on either side, the two outer shares will throw sufficient earth to the stalks, without disturbing the roots.

R. C. RANDALL.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Pruning Trees.—The advantage of spring pruning is, that it is a time of leisure with the farmer. The labors of the farmer, at least in March and April, are not pressing him as at other seasons. Disadvantages are that the sap is in full circulation up the tree. The tree, in all its parts, is filled with sap, and the wood at the wound cannot season. Hence the wood becomes corruptible and readily decays. Any persons who should cut timber at this season, especially hard wood, and expect it would season with the bark on and become endurable, would be considered out of his senses. The sap vessels are open and will not close. The sap will flow out and run down the tree. The bark will become cankered, turn black, and cleave from the wood. A wound which can never heal will surely be the result. The sap being in brisk circulation up the tree, or waiting to be received by the leaf, and finding itself cut off in its communication, will resort to the recuperative principle common throughout nature, and will throw out innumerable suckers. In many instances these are suffered to grow, to the great injury, if not destruction, of the tree. The tree is destitute of foliage, and the pruner is not quick to note the limbs which should be removed on account of feebleness and decay.

Summer Pruning.—Advantages: The sap has now ascended the tree, has passed into the leaves, and has been by them elaborated. It is descending, between the wood and the bark, or in the inner bark, for the formation of fruit and the growth of a new grain of wood. The sap is appropriated, and nature is not prepared for the recuperative process, and throws out but few, if any, shoots. The elaborated sap, being in active operation, may be seen in a few hours oozing from between the bark and wood, ready to commence the healing process.

It commences quickly and progresses rapidly. When the tree is full of verdure, the farmer may readily observe which of the limbs are diseased and require amputation. He can the more readily see what part of the top should be removed, in order to admit the fructifying influences of heat and light. The pruning is very beneficial to the remaining fruit. It causes it to hold, to grow larger and fairer, and to ripen more perfectly.

Disadvantages: Farmers are very busily engaged in other farm operations. The bark which is then tender and yielding, may be injured by the heel of the careless pruner's foot. The sun's more vertical rays may be let in upon tender limbs, in which case they become sunscalded at those points where the sun's rays fall at right angles from noon until two o'clock; the wound may not season as readily and become as incorruptible as at fall and winter pruning.

Winter and Fall Pruning.—Advantages: The sap has become quiescent. It has passed up the trunk and limbs; has been elaborated by the leaves; has returned down the limbs, trunk, and roots for the production of fruit, and the formation of a new growth of wood. The wood readily seasons and becomes hard, firm, and incorruptible. It will seldom rot, although large defective limbs are amputated. The sap vessels consequently become closed, and the sap the next spring will not be so forced in that direction as to throw out so many shoots, as though pruned in the spring, neither can the sap flow from the wound. The operation can be performed without liability of injury to the bark. The farmer has leisure; most of his farm operations have ceased necessarily. There is, therefore, time to perform this long neglected service.

Disadvantages: The operator cannot so quickly determine the points to be attacked, to dislodge the defective limbs, and to open the top judiciously. The only serious objection to pruning now, is, the orchardist does not know, consider, and appreciate the very great advantage and necessity of pruning.

If the reader has followed the article as closely as the importance of the subject demands he will now be prepared to strike a balance in favor of summer against spring pruning; and a large balance in favor of fall and winter pruning.

We have for many years noticed the deleterious effects of spring pruning, arising from a flow of sap, and the multifarious production of suckers. We do not mean to say that, as a whole, an orchard had not better be pruned in the spring than never to be pruned. Much depends upon the age and condition of an orchard, as regards the injury of spring pruning, and the great advantage of fall or winter pruning. A young, healthy, and vigorous tree may be pruned in the spring with less detriment than an old, decaying tree. The wounds will be smaller; the sap will flow less; the wood is firmer, and the recuperation stronger in the young than in the old tree. As regards the flowage of sap, the peating operation and the multiplication of suckers, comparing April, May, and June, we have had ample experience. The advantage is decidedly and positively in favor of the latter part of this season. As regards the quantity and quality of fruit, from the pruning in April and July, we have had experience to show that the balance is in the same direction. Cole, in his "American Fruit Book," referring to fall pruning, says: "Thirty years ago, in September, we cut a very large branch from an apple tree. The tree was old, and it has never healed over, but is now hard, almost as hard as horn, and the tree perfectly sound around it. A few years before and after, large limbs were cut from the same tree in spring, and where they were cut off the tree has rotted so that a quart measure may be put into the cavity."

[From the Baltimore Rural Register.]

Making Manures.—We feel that too much cannot be said in urging upon farmers and planters the making and accumulation of manures. Did we consult our immediate pecuniary interests, we would say to our friends, buy commercial fertilizers, and (of course) send your orders and cash to our agency—but we fully agree with the editor of the Rural American, that they have on and near their own premises if properly looked after and composted valuable deposits which will furnish them with supplies of manure equal to the best of guanoes and fertilizers so called, and far more lasting in its effects. The editors of the above journal remark: Although summer and autumn are the most proper seasons for composting, in order that the various manures of which the compost is made may be well decomposed before required in the ensuing spring; yet it may not be inappropriate to advert to the subject at this season of the year, for there is time before planting and sowing for the formation of several quick and efficacious composts, and many agriculturists do all their composting in the spring.

"The great desideratum in forming composts is to have them, at once, strong and inexpensive. Many farmers wisely refrain from purchasing the various manures and fertilizers offered for sale at the present day, as guanos, superphosphate of lime, &c, on account of their high cost; but should they feel so disposed they might, with little trouble, discover on their own premises, by going no farther than their hen roosts, valuable deposits, but little inferior to those of Peruvian fame, and costing comparatively nothing. There are, also, other sources often disregarded, whence the farmer can obtain the richest ingredients for composting, as the contents of the privy, which when thoroughly incorporated with horse manure, say one part of the former to five or six of the latter, constitute a most excellent mixture for all kinds of vines. Agriculturists are usually disinclined to interfere with night-soil from the noxious odor it emits, which might be obviated by occasionally sprinkling the surface with some disinfecting agent, as lime, charcoal dust, or the sulphate of iron. These, likewise, tend to fix the ammonia otherwise constantly escaping, thereby enhancing the value of the already rich deposit. An excellent compost is formed of muck, 4 loads; stable manure, 2 loads; horse manure, 1 load. This quantity and proportion constitute a layer to which might be added with great benefit several bushels of ashes and plaster. Other layers similar to the first may be added until the heap shall have attained the desired dimension. For light, sandy soils, the following is recommended: Stable manure 15 loads, clay 6 loads, ashes 25 loads, lime 20 loads. This will be suitable to apply after it has been thoroughly mixed, and has remained in the heap two or three weeks.

"A few bushels of plaster with one load of hen manure, and two bushels of ashes, make a valuable top-dressing for turnips, cabbages, beans, &c. Ashes alone are invaluable to turnips, not only promoting their growth, but protecting them from the ravages of the worm. A calm, moist day should be selected to mix the ingredients forming the compost, for, by shoveling over a compost heap on a windy day, one-fifth of its value evaporates. The skillful farmer will not be at a loss to devise means and sources for enriching his lands; and by studying the nature of his various soils, he will be enabled to select the kinds of manures and composts best adapted to them.

"Many agriculturists of New England adopt a system of making manure which is cheap and strong, and to give the *modus operandi* may not be uninteresting to the many readers of the "Rural." It is this: Blind troughs are constructed and placed beneath the stable floor immediately under and behind the cattle, in such a position as to convey all the urinous liquid outside the barn, and deposit it in a large, cheap receptacle purposely made for the reception of the liquid, by excavating the earth at the end of the barn, and forming an impervious, clay bottom in the hollow thus made. Into this the farmer, at his leisure, casts muck from the swamp, head-lands from the garden and fields, coarse chip manure, and all refuse matter about his premises; thus creating a "mine of wealth," and improving the appearance of his farm. In constructing barns, the farmer should always have an eye to the saving of the manure, both solid and liquid, voided therein."

Bees and Raspberry Blossoms.—I have a raspberry near the bee stand, and observed last spring that the blossoms were constantly covered with clusters of bees. When we took early honey from the hives, we found it most white, delicate, and delicious, both comb and honey melting in one's mouth. Of course, I am more decided on raspberry culture than ever before. Referring to Langstroth's book, I find he says: "The raspberry is a great favorite with the bees, and furnishes a very delicious honey. I have often noticed that when it is in blossom, bees pay but little regard to any other flower, holding even the white clover in light esteem. Its drooping blossoms protect the honey from moisture, and the bees are able to gather from it in weather too wet for them to obtain anything from the upright blossoms of the clover." He also mentions the fact that it furnishes a succession of flowers for some weeks, and says he regards it as the very best pasturage for bees with which he is acquainted.—M. E. B., in *Ohio Farmer*.

How to Raise Early Tomatoes.—About the first of March, take a few large turnips and cut out the hearts of them, to form a sort of cup. Fill the cavities with earth, and plant two or three tomato seeds in each. When the seeds have well sprouted, pull up all but the healthiest plant in each turnip, and let those that remain stand where they will have the benefit of the sun; the plant will grow very thrifty—the decaying turnip furnishing it food. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, set the turnips in well prepared soil, not less than three feet apart, make the lath frames to keep the vines from the ground, and keep the soil well hilled up around them, and you will have a crop that will astonish the natives. The advantage consists in getting the plants started early without setting them back in transplanting.

☞We guess the Confederate States had better not impose a duty on Kentucky wheat, corn, rye, barley, and oats. If they do they'll find that it will "go very much against the grain."

Speech of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives at Richmond.—This effective effort, referred to in the letter of our Richmond correspondent in another column, is thus noticed by the Richmond Despatch of the 9th instant:

In consequence of the announcement that the Hon. Wm. C. Rives would address the citizens, a very large number of persons assembled last night at the African Church. Mr. Rives, after being introduced to the audience by Marmaduke Johnson, Esq., proceeded at once to review the action of the late Peace Conference, of which he was a member, expressing his confidence of convincing his hearers that the proposition which had been denounced as an abortion, a sham, and a delusion, was the most complete and fairest settlement of the controversy that could have emanated from any quarter whatever.

He gave his views of the several provisions embodied in the Conference Proposition, examining each one *in extenso*, and declared that they covered every particle of ground, in the most satisfactory manner, occupied by the Crittenden propositions, and gave even more guarantees for the security of the South.

The grave questions now agitating the country could never be settled by politicians. It was, he said, their interest to keep alive the agitation, while it was the interest of the people to bury it forever. It was that the Peace Conference—a body coming fresh from the people—had produced a result so auspicious. The voice of the people must speak out and command the peace between the warring sections. He repudiated the idea that all that had been gained by the Peace Conference was to be lost. If the people would look calmly at the propositions they would find that they contained a loyal and manly adjustment of the difficulties. Congress had not given the reference which the Conference requested, but the people have a power higher than Congress. The Virginia Convention can ask other States to take the proposition as a peace offering. He thought there was no difficulty in devising ways and means to bring the matter before the people. It would be acceptable to the Border States, and he had assurances from Pennsylvania and New York that it could be carried there by immense majorities.

Was Virginia, then, when in sight of the promised land, to bolt out and join the seceding sisters of the South? (Mingled cries of "no" and "yes.") Virginia has played a great role in history, and it was not now in store for her to play a smaller role by coming in as the "tail of the Southern Confederacy." It was hers to reconstruct the Union, and to bring back her erring sisters. He alluded to the past history of Virginia, and to her great sacrifices in building up the Government; and paid an eloquent tribute to her early patriots, who consecrated the best wisdom of their lives to the construction of the fabric. She now has the moral power to save the Union, which no other State possesses. She is the acknowledged leader of the Border States. She holds the banner, and they follow where she leads.

He alluded to the geograpical position of Virginia, and asked if she was to be dragged out at the bidding of one State—a State which delights to taunt and insult her. He had no ill feeling towards our Southern sisters. He wanted to see them come back, but it was well they should understand that Virginia is mistress of her own destiny. (Applause.) He said this to one side as well as the other. She should not be precipitated into secession by one side, nor intimidated by threats of federal power on the other. (Applause). She stood at the head of the Macedonian phalanx of Border States; and in reply to the question, where should Virginia go? he would say, go neither North nor South, but with them.

He thought if the Union was broken up there would be several confederacies. His fortunes were with Virginia, and he would sink or swim with her; but he had no idea of being dragged into any new connection without consideration. His closing remarks looked to a consolidation of the Border States, and eventual reconstruction of the Union upon a basis by them adopted. He thought the secession leaders would gladly avail themselves of any decent pretext to come back.

Richmond, March 14, 1861.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I have been now for several weeks almost a daily attendant upon the sessions of the Virginia State Convention. Having learned well its political complexion, both inside and outside of the Hall, having listened to Commissioner Preston's patriotic, pathetic, and soul-electrifying eloquence in vindication of South Carolina's resistance to sectional aggression and oppression, having heard Seddon's (the Commissioner to the Peace Congress) bold, strong, and masterly exposition before the Richmond people of the "miserable abortion, the Franklin substitute," having witnessed the best demonstration this city can afford to glorify the raising at the Fish Market of the Palmetto flag, I am convinced, beyond the possibility of contingency, that without some decidedly and unequivocally hostile demonstration by the Administration, *immediate secession* in Virginia is as dead as a door nail.

I have all along seen the great preponderance in the General Assembly and in the Convention for the Union, for adjustment.

I have been gratified by the many sentimental laudations of the stars and stripes of our grand and glorious temple of liberty, of the Revolutionary fathers, of the proud memorials of the old sages of American Independence, and of the American Constitution, but this was only the music of the orchestra, the prelude and voluntary before the splendid drama to be enacted in the close, searching analysis of Wm. C. Rives, and of Geo. W. Summers, exhibited in their examination of what is conceded and secured by the basis of settlement adopted by the Peace Congress.

My conclusion after hearing Summers on the floor of the Convention on two consecutive days, for three hours each, is that the doctrine and project of the immediate secession of Virginia is killed stone dead.

There ought to be 100,000 copies of that speech circulated in Kentucky alone.

There are yet to be heard on the same theme, Scott, Marshall, and Baldwin.

It is my opinion that the Convention will endorse the result of the labors of the Peace Congress, and recommend the Border slave State Convention, appoint commissioners to the same to be held at Frankfort, and then adjourn until after the close of that Convention.

When men, Virginians, born to the manor, whose education, associations, and prejudices are all Virginian, slave owners and landholders, largely too, men whose intelligence, patriotism, State pride, of the States Rights school, is not surpassed by any who labor for the honor, dignity, safety, and prosperity of the Commonwealth, battle for their rights in the Union, and are opposed to secession as bringing a greater train of evils than is now suffered, and encourage the hope of a final restoration of unity, harmony, peace, and progress, their position must control the majority of dispassionate and reflecting men.

Let the friends of the Union be encouraged. Already the wise and firm, calm dignity of Virginia has exerted its influence upon the Administration.

Had Virginia seceded her decision would have controlled the other Border Slave States, and have withdrawn one powerful motive to the Republican party to preserve the peace.

A master stroke of wisdom, of policy, if you please, the Administration adopts, to abandon Southern State defences, and thus save the Border States, and shed some faint light upon the possibility of an ultimate reconciliation of the Cotton States and the restoration of the Union.

One of the conductors of the leading press of Virginia says to his coadjutors of the Journal: "Stand firm, strike blow after blow. Victory, glorious to the whole country, will yet perch upon our banner."

☞The Charleston Mercury, when announcing the anticipated evacuation of Fort Sumter, accompanied it with the following comments:

The intelligence contained in our telegraphic column to-day will gratify our readers. Sumter is to be ours without a fight. All will be rejoiced that the blood of our people is not to be shed in our harbor, in either small or great degree. To those who have troubled themselves with vague fears of war on a large scale, and the horrors of war extensively, the relief will be as great as the apprehension has been grievous. For ourselves, notwithstanding all the Northern thunder, we have never been able to bring ourselves seriously to believe in the probability of any more than a few collisions sufficient to show that we are in earnest, and competent to make good our position of independence against our would-be masters. These gentry 'hold our valor light,' as also the honesty of the determination of the Southern people to be quit of them and their impertinent and detrimental interference through a Government in common. It may, perhaps, yet be necessary to instruct them a little in these particulars. But it appears that for the present, under the circumstances in this case, they are inclined sensibly to dispense with experiment and its teachings. How far this discretion will revivify the hopes and stimulate the efforts of reconstructionists throughout the South is a matter to be discovered by observation. The temper and intention of the Northern people has now been so thoroughly developed and exposed to the eyes of all those of the South who will see, that we trust Union menders are too late in their attempts upon the virtue and integrity of our people. Crushed eggshells and friendship abused can never be mended. We have no doubt, however, that Herculean efforts will be made in that direction, and must only take good care of these weaker brethren at the South, whose sentiment is stronger than their reason, or who live in the past rather than in the future. The straight jacket was a valuable invention. But, in the meantime, the prospect of having Sumter is very pleasant.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Paris, March 11.

Senator Barrick, of Glasgow, has been announced as a candidate for State Treasurer, and one of the reasons assigned by his friends for their support of him, is his devotion to the Union. It is not also urged that he is in any respect superior to or better qualified to fill the office than the present incumbent, and it will be, so far as his election is concerned, only the displacing of one man of experience in the office, and of acknowledged reliability, and the installation of another without experience, however well he may be qualified. No doubt Mr. Barrick is a firm friend of the Union and of his country, but is he more devoted to the stars and stripes than is Col. Jas. H. Garrard, the present incumbent? Has he in any instance shown more love for the Union or more zeal for the preservation of our glorious institutions? I believe I can say with perfect confidence in the truth of what I say, that there is not a man in Kentucky who has given to the community more unmistakable evidences of his love for the Union than has Col. Garrard. It is known to all, that during the session of the Legislature his whole influence was given openly and zealously in favor of every measure advocated by the friends of the Constitution for the preservation of the Union, and that his course was as highly conservative as was that of any friend of the Union, however zealous he may have been. For one, although I am not now, or have I ever been, a Democrat, I prefer Col. Garrard for the office he now fills, and of the duties of which he has hitherto discharged with so much fidelity, because, first, he is well qualified and has had four years experience in the office, and, second, because he belongs to my party, and that party is the Union party.

I intend to know no party distinctions other than such as are drawn by a devotion to the Union and its opposition. I consider this to be the great question, and; all other things being equal, I will not vote to turn any friend of the Union out of office merely for the sake of a change. U. S.

Port of Entry.—We understand that there has been some talk at Vicksburg recently about making that place a port of entry. Already a cust officer has been appointed, and certain said, have had to get

[For the Louisville Journal.]

"DON'T DO IT TILL I AM DEAD."

"On the day of the meeting of the Secessionists at Kingston, Georgia, a Revolutionary soldier returned to his residence in Cobb county, on the railroad, though his eyes were so dim that he could not see well. He was told that they were trying to get the people to dissolve, or secede from, the Union. Whereupon he dropped his withered face, and seemed to be in deep distress for one or two minutes, after which he raised up his head, and, with a faltering voice, said: 'Oh, don't do that till I am dead!' While he uttered these words the large tears chased each other down his worn cheeks. He was told that a great number of men would try to prevent them; to which he replied: 'Don't let them do that till I am dead!'"—*Southern paper.*

AN OLD SOLDIER'S PRAYER IN THE "CRISIS."

They spoke of it within the crowded car,
And the old soldier heard, as one who dreams,
Threats of disunion, talk of civil war,
And glib discussion of secession schemes;
They saw him raise his feeble, trembling hands,
And bow, in bitter grief, his aged head,
He only answered to their low demands—
"Don't let them do it!"—"Not till I am dead!"

"You, that were born to freedom and to peace,
Know not the prize you hold, and fling away;
Lying supine, in sweet inglorious ease,
You pine and weary for the noisy fray;
Go hunt the heathen of the frozen North!
Or teach the Southern savage fear and dread,
But lead no fratricidal armies forth—
Oh do not do it—not till I am dead!"

"Shall oaths, made sacred by the seal of years,
Fall to oblivion, broken by a breath?
Shall ties, cemented by our blood and tears,
Dissolve, ere we who framed them taste of death?
Oh God forbid it! let me go, I pray,
Before these hands with kindred blood are red—
If treacherous guardians will their trust betray,
Don't let them do it, until I am dead!"

"Ye know not how we suffered, how we wrought,
To rear the fair foundation ye would spoil;
In famine, cold, and pestilence, we fought,
With wounds and weariness and pain and toil;
Oh was our triumph of so little worth,
So vain the blood we spent—the tears we shed?
Go, rase the glorious structure to the earth!
But do not do it, until I am dead!"

"Ah, then these sister-foes were weak and poor,
And linked their doubtful destinies in one;
The giant tyranny was at the door,
But, strong in Union, noble deeds were done—
Mighty and rich and proud to-day they stand—
But love, with fear and poverty, is fled,
And warring factions threaten the fair land,
Don't help them! Don't do that till I am dead!"

"We fought for freedom, harmony, and peace,
A wedded Union and a rich domain;
What have we now? Dissevered ties like these,
License and war and anarchy again;
Oh, Northern patriots, true as tempered steel!
Oh, Southern hearts, in vain our blood was shed
To bind the compact that our children's zeal
Dissolves in ruin after we are dead!"

"The little cloud, no bigger than my hand,
That lowered between us, has grown vast and broad,
Its wide, black shadow, sweeping o'er the land,
Shuts out the sunlight and the smile of God
But ere its lightning terrors scathe and slay,
And ere its threatening thunders burst," he said,
"Give a worn veteran time to pass away—
Don't let them do it, until I am dead!"

"CAPRICE."

The Affairs of Italy.—It is interesting to see how the affairs of Italy march steadily onward towards the goal of Italian Unity, the grand consummation for which every enlightened son of that beautiful land has sighed during the last fourteen centuries. Italy lost her unity when Odoacer, the German, overthrew the Western Roman Empire (A. D. 476) and dethroned the weak and incompetent Romulus Augustulus. Since that day, Italy has never been under one government. The Northern part, with the exception of the Republics of Venice and Genoa, was long under the dominion, direct or indirect, of the successors of Charlemagne and the Emperors of Germany, and in later times of the House of Hapsburg. In the middle, the Bishops of Rome and the petty tyrants that subverted the Italian republics of the Middle Ages, have held sway. While in the South, the Normans, the House of Hohenstaufen, the French, and the Spanish Bourbons, have, in succession, borne rule for a thousand years. Nevertheless the tendency of the political changes in Italy, as well as the yearning of the people, have been in the direction of national unity. The formation of the Kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, scarcely a hundred and fifty years ago, the extension of the dominion of Austria into Lombardy, and the annexation of Venice and its territories to that province, which was once the Duchy of Milan, by the Congress of Vienna in 1814, and the annexation of Genoa and its territories to Sardinia in the same year, and by the same authority, tended much to bring about a state of things, as we now see, that was favorable to Italian Unity. So did the bringing of the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Luca, under Austrian influence, have the same effect. The conquest of Italy by the French in the days of the Great Napoleon, and the suspension for a time of all the local and petty governments, had the same tendency, inasmuch as it made the Italians experience the benefits for a few years of a government which included nearly the whole of Peninsular Italy.

It is easy now to see that the Ruler of the universe was steadily carrying forward his great scheme of preparing the Italian race for a government that should extend over the whole nation, and yet possess the essential elements of freedom. For such a government the people of Italy were not prepared in the days of the Roman Empire, nor at any time since until now.

During the existence of her fractionized state, for so many centuries, her one cultivated language, which may be called the modern Latin, served in some degree to maintain a national feeling, as did the literature of that language in later centuries. Still more did the Roman Catholic religion serve as a bond of union.

It is a wonderful fact, that whilst the Germans and the Gauls invaded Italy from the north, and the Greeks, Saracens, Normans, Germans, French, and Spanish had possession of the south, there never was introduced enough of a "foreign element" into Italy to affect to any considerable degree the language, appearance, customs, and character of the Italians. The people of no other country in Europe have been so little affected in looks, language, and character, by foreign admixture, or even by foreign intercourse. Whilst England, Spain, France, Belgium, Hungary, Greece and Turkey, Russia, and even Germany have been greatly affected in the nationality of their inhabitants, Italy has remained essentially the same. Whatever of a foreign element made its way into that country at any time, it has been so completely absorbed, that not a trace of it can now be found, with the exception of the lingering still of the Arabic language among some of the inhabitants of Malta, and some Phœnecian and Carthagenian words and phrases in the Island of Sardinia.

But now the day draws nigh, we have reason to believe, when all Italy and its islands, with the exception of Malta and Corsica, will be under one civil government. Gaeta has fallen into the hands of the King of Sardinia, after a seige protracted for months; and now the only hold that the exiled Francis II. has in the kingdom that once was his, is the Castle of Messina. When that is taken, the "Roman Question" will begin to approach a solution. If the many-tongued Rumor and the babbling Telegraph could be relied on, we might consider it almost solved even now. But this is not the case. That question will demand time. "What will the Pope do?" everybody is ready to ask. But it is much more to the point to inquire "What is the Emperor of France going to do?" As we are not in his secrets, all we can say is, that he will keep the Pope on the throne of his greatly reduced temporal kingdom as long as he sees it to be necessary or desirable to keep a French army in Italy. How long that will be, will depend on the course of the Italians in regard to Venetia. And strange as it may appear, the answer to the question, what will that course be, will depend very much on the course which the Hungarians may decide to pursue.

Should they conclude to accept the "Diploma" of the Emperor Francis Joseph (which in a great measure restores the old constitution), and should their Diet come together at Buda, in April, to crown the Emperor and choose a "Palatine" or Governor for themselves, then we may take it for granted that there will be no revolution in that country. And if that should be the termination of the troubles in Hungary (as Austria evidently hopes), then the Italians must pause a good while before they attack, unsustained by the Hungarians, and unaided by Louis Napoleon, the Austrians in Venetia. This delay will be a godsend to Cavour and the government of Sardinia. That great man and the able men about him see that there is an immense work of consolidation, of construction, of training to be done, before the twenty-two millions of Italians now under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel shall have become accustomed to the dominion of the constitution and the law. Almost everything is to be done, especially in the former "Kingdom of the Two Sicilies" and the "States of the Church," where, unfortunately, the *schoolmaster has never been abroad*, and where the press has never been free until within a few months.

The Italians must learn to be patient. The lesson may be hard, but it is a most important one. Their nation will be united, and Victor Emanuel will be crowned on the Capitoline Hill, and take up his abode in the City of the Cæsars. The day is not very distant; but it cannot be hastened by impatience. This, Cavour and most of the great men of Italy are fully aware of. We doubt not that Garibaldi himself is of the same thinking. He will probably, therefore, deem it best to stay for months on his "Goat Island,"—far away, by the side of the greater island of Sardinia. He will be ready to quit it when the proper time comes.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

[Telegraphed to the Cincinnati papers.]

Washington, March 16.

In the case of Fort Sumter, it is presumed that the necessity of making preparations for the safe removal of the garrison has so far delayed the issuing of the order to evacuate, but its promulgation may now be expected at any moment. As to the other forts in the seceded States, yet occupied by Federal troops, I am able to state positively that they will be held to the last extremity, and that they will soon be so strongly reinforced as to make them proof against all the armies the rebel government at Montgomery will be able to raise. Unanimity of opinion on this part of the Southern question prevails in the Cabinet, and will be acted upon most decisively.

I am informed by good authority, that Secretary Chase will make drafts upon all the defaulting Southern Collectors and Sub-treasurers, for all the Federal moneys in their possession, in the next few days, and that immediately after their return, steps will be taken for the collection of duties by men-of-war.

The Southern Commissioners are still vainly waiting for a reply to their first and last communication to the Secretary of State.

Z. C. Robinson, an old personal friend of the President, and a resident of Washington for many years, will doubtless be appointed Postmaster of this city. A former despatch gave us to understand that this post had already been filled by the appointment of Mr. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer.

H. R. Helper, the author of "Impending Crisis of the South," is an applicant for the consulship at Manchester, England.

The Naval Department has official information that the supply ship which furnishes oil to the light-houses on the Atlantic coast, has been seized by the Texas authorities, together with the stock of oil on board.

The affairs of the Inauguration Ball have been settled, and it proves a financial failure. Between six and seven hundred tickets were sold, but two hundred were disposed of at a distance. The contractors would have been involved in ruin, had not Government found it necessary to provide additional barracks for the Government troops, and therefore purchased the building in which the ball was held.

The parting soiree was given at the National Hotel last night, in honor of Senator Crittenden and wife, was one of the most brilliant assemblages ever seen. Several members of the Cabinet and all the diplomatic corps were present, while the army was represented by General Scott and several staff officers.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, it is understood, will be tendered the Consul-Generalship of Canada, a post for which he applies.

The Military Force of Virginia.—The armed and uniformed volunteer force of Virginia is stated to be 2,647 cavalry; 820 artillery; 5,530 light infantry; 1,650 riflemen, being 10,547 in all armed. The unarmed volunteers number 6,160. There are 143,255 on the militia rolls of the State, but it is believed that there are really 200,000 subject to militia duty.

The Vice President of the United States, the last Postmaster General, the present Secretary of the Interior, and the present Secretary of War, were all printers.

☞The New Orleans True Delta shows up the mode by which the people have been excluded from all direct participation in the recent secession movements, and how the usurping Legislatures and Conventions have actually taken action against the popular will. The Delta article is full of significance:

Who Cares for the People?—In the movements that preceded, accompanied, and are likely to attend the consummation of the extraordinary revolution which has overthrown this government, nothing which has occurred is so remarkable as the heroic disregard of the popular strength and sovereignty which has signalized it. The State of Louisiana first commenced its share of the work that has been done, by recording the vote of the people against separate secession and a cotton confederacy; but scarcely had the delegates, elected with this recorded protest of the people before them, met in convention, than they utterly disregarded the restriction, and, in the style of John Perkins, Jr., ridiculed the idea of popular sovereignty. Then followed as a matter of course the election from among themselves of delegates to another convention in another State, the selection again by the members of this usurping cabal of members from among themselves to constitute a provisional government with just such limitations upon their irresponsible wills as they themselves might see fit to impose, and with no other check upon their possession of place and power than it may suit the interests or conveniences of their mighty highnesses for appearance sake to create. We are told that in their secret wigwam they have made a constitution; we are pretty certain they have imposed rules, laws, and regulations ruinous to this city; and while the first, in some future day, may see the light and be fastened upon the people locally, we are in no doubt that, by the second, a different regime is upon us. The Louisiana delegation in the Montgomery dark-lantern conclave have, however, graciously appeared in print, with the comforting declaration that they and their associates are deliberating for their reciprocal advantage with unexampled harmony, conciliation, and fraternity; and that there is perfect truth in this assurance may implicitly be believed, for in the distribution of places and profits among each other, with the single recusancy of our distinguished compatriot the Hon. Houmas Slidell, who declined playing second fiddle to precipitator Yancey, everything has gone merry as a marriage bell. See with what alacrity, even to the neglect of his libel suit against the Yale story editors, our little man Benjamin hurried off to Montgomery, where, buried in the heaps of official requisitions, Yale and its reminiscences, Houmas lands and the Floyd acceptances, are alike passed into utter forgetfulness. Amid all these important movements it is therefore laughable to find an occasional recollection of the possible dissatisfaction of the people some of these days at the hideous farce the political charlatans, now in the ascendant, so defiantly perform to the former's injury and the sacrifice of their best interests; for the most purblind of the dark lanternites cannot be such a fool as to suppose that the people will never think of what the perils that surround them imperatively require for their own preservation, or that the day will not soon come when the actors in the proceedings, who are now seemingly floating upon an irresistible current, will be called to a strict accountability. To vote themselves enormous salaries, to distribute among each other grand offices, and to arrogate to themselves powers, privileges, and importance unknown in the past history of America, may, for the present, all appear right to the contracted visions of the star-chamber conclave at Montgomery, who, sharing the contempt for amenability to popular control, expressed by Mr. John Perkins, Jr., think no more is wanted than a strong bit and a comfortable saddle to enable them to ride, drive, slash, and spur the American people whose labor, industry, intelligence, and enterprise are to be ruinously taxed for the comfort and convenience of their imperious masters. We are somewhat dubious whether this complacent view of their exalted destinies will long be allowed unquestioned to the wigwamites of Montgomery, or of that or any other convention, and although the power of the people is hard at times to arouse to needful action, sooner or later it must come forth, and when it does woe be to the quacks whose shallow ignorance and presumptuous egotism blinded them to its existence. Already we find among the most violent advocates of a Cotton Confederacy some misgivings that all is not right, that, to a certain extent only, alarming experiments upon popular forbearance may be tried with complete impunity; but experience having whispered to them that perhaps the submission point is pretty near reached, they are disposed to recognize the necessity of an appeal to the people, who, up to this time, they have been studious in ignoring. We incline to the impression that these late recognizers of popular sovereignty are about right, are wise of their generation; for although political vagaries and the summersaults of political harlequins may astonish and amuse for a time, and when the cost of the amusement is not too great, there will come a day when sober sense will examine the bills and prudence dictate the adoption of those precautions neglect of which has lost to people their liberties and made the purest governments the most insupportable of despotisms.

The Slave Trade in the British Parliament.—In the House of Commons on Wednesday, February 27, an interesting and important debate occurred upon "The Slave Trade and the West India Islands." The subject was brought before the attention of the House by a series of resolutions submitted by Mr. Cave, who moved—

1. That the means hitherto employed by this country for the suppression of the African slave trade have failed to accomplish that object.
2. That this failure has mainly arisen from our having endeavored, almost exclusively, to prevent the supply of slaves, instead of to check the demand for them.
3. That the true remedy is not to be found in countenancing immigration into those countries where slavery exists, but in augmenting the working population of those in which slavery has been abolished.
4. That, therefore, while repressive measures should be continued, and even rendered more effective, every possible encouragement and assistance should be given to the introduction of free immigrants, and especially of settlers from China, into the British West India colonies.

He argued that the first and fundamental resolution was easy of proof; and he referred to evidence of the number of slaves imported into Cuba in defiance of the African squadrons. He insisted upon the inefficiency of the remedies hitherto employed, and of various plans projected for the extinction of the trade. He then showed the large resources to be found for the supply of free laborers—coolies and free negroes; and urged that the surplus of colonial capital, and even the sums expended upon systems of prevention, might be advantageously applied to the encouragement of free immigration into our West India colonies. He referred also to the late circular of Lord John Russell respecting the slave trade and the reply of Mr. Buchanan to that demand, and which he characterized as arrogant in tone. The plan proposed in that circular to suppress the slave trafic was through the aid of joint vessels cruising along the coast of Africa, but with that scheme the President of the United States had flatly refused to have anything to do. He concluded by saying that England must now pursue one of two courses—either strike at the root of the slave trade by cutting off its commercial profits, or withdraw her squadron, let her colonies go to ruin, and continue to be, as she now was, the greatest consumer of slave produce in the world. (Cheers.)

☞We republish the following letter from the Danville Tribune:

Grand Union Demonstration by the Steady Yeomanry of Garrard County.—On Saturday, March 2d, 1861, there was a large concourse of persons, composed of the ladies and gentlemen of Garrard county, convened at the church in Bryantsville.

The meeting was called to order by Richard M. Robinson, Esq., whereupon Col. Hall Anderson rose and stated that in reading the chronicles of the Kings of the Jewish nation, he found that calamities and distresses followed upon their forgetfulness of their obligations to their God, he therefore, in behalf of the assembly, requested that the Rev. Burdett Kemper be called into the stand, and that he offer up a prayer in behalf of the congregation to the God of nations, to which call the man of God instantly responded by offering up a very fervent and devout prayer for the preservation of the Union. After which Benjamin M. Burdett, Esq., on behalf of the ladies of Bryantsville, in a short and very appropriate speech, presented the national flag, with the motto inscribed thereon—"God Save the Union—*to the Citizens of Garrard County.*"

Col Anderson then addressed the meeting for about one hour, upon the subject of the Union, in a very lucid and pointed manner, showing the absurdity and treasonable influences of the secession movement. Giving South Carolina the great discredit of being its primary instigator—justly implicating the other seceding States in following her lead, and giving justice to the North, wherein she had acted right, and properly blaming her wherein she had erred. It was sufficient cause to have inspired the coldest heart to patriotism to have seen the aged ex-Senator, in the midst of his speech, when referring to the flag of his country, in tones of deepest solicitude, that he wished no better winding-sheet for his mortal remains than that glorious old flag—that flag that is known and respected by all nations of the earth. In conclusion, he admonished the citizens of Kentucky to stand by the Union to the very last; in it there is respect and safety, outside of it there is nothing but anarchy, discord, and revolution. At the close of his remarks some confusion occurred in the house, a portion calling for Col. C. E. Bowman, while others called loud and long for Alexander Lusk, Esq., knowing him to be a true Union man. Col. Bowman took the stand and remarked that he had not come there with a view of making a speech, but as he had been called for, he would make a few remarks when Mr. Lusk had made his discourse. Mr. Lusk then addressed the audience in a short but very appropriate speech in favor of the Union, and answered some inappropriate question, asked by a partial secessionist, as promptly and in as pointed a manner as Clay or Webster could have done in the zenith of his glory. Mr. Bowman then took the stand, making a short speech, quite unsatisfactory to the Union men, but quite satisfactory to the conditional Union men—the milk and cider delegation, which was small, to the number of three or four, favoring the traitorous course of South Carolina.

Col. J. W. Adams was then called for unanimously, who responded in a short and pathetic speech, disclaiming to be a disunionist, which position he sustained admirably, considering his youth and inexperience in public declamation.

We state further, that the meeting was honored by the presence of W. H. Penison, with his "anvil artillery," and fired a salute in honor of every truly Union sentiment that was uttered.

Old Garrard is for the Union. Yours,
LOOKER ON.

Statistics of Mormon Population.—The Valley Tan copies the following statistics of Mormon population:

The population of Mormons in the United States and British dominions in 1856 was not less than 65,000, of which 38,000 were residents in Utah, 6,000 in New York State, 4,000 in California, 5,000 in Nova Scotia and in the Canadas, and 9,000 in South America. In Europe there were 36,000, of which 32,900 were in Great Britain and Ireland, 5,000 in Scandinavia, 2,000 in Germany, Switzerland, and France, and the rest of Europe 1,000; in Australia and Polynesia 2,400; in Africa 100; and on travel 2,800. To these, if we add the different branches, including Sarengites, Rigdonites, and Whitcites, the whole sect was not less than 126,000. In 1857 there appears to have been a decrease in the population of Utah, the number being only 31,022, of which 9,000 were children, about 11,000 women, and 11,000 men capable of bearing arms. There are 2,388 men with eight or more wives; of these 13 have more than nine wives, 730 men with five wives, 1,100 with four wives, and 2,508 with more than one wife. Recapitulation—4,617 men with about 16,500 wives.

Mr. Crittenden.—The warm tribute paid in the Virginia Convention by Hon. John Tyler to Mr. Crittenden is alike honorable to that illustrious statesman and to the courteous and venerable Ex-President. Mr. Tyler said that the Compromise offered by Mr. Crittenden was "open and manly, like the man himself, whom he respected and honored." We have no doubt that many secessionists will indorse cordially every approving word of Mr. Crittenden that his warmest friends can utter. "Blessed are the peacemakers," saith Holy Writ, and whom God hath blessed none but the wholly reckless will denounce and curse. We doubt whether in all the wars of this country, even in the war of the Revolution, a grander and more impressive spectacle of true heroism was ever exhibited than that of this aged patriot, struggling upon the verge of that fearful precipice which the boldest cannot behold without a shudder, to save his country from disunion and fraternal strife.—*Baltimore American.*

New York, March 19.

The Times' Washington despatch says: Indications from Texas are that there will be an armed collision between the friends of Houston and the secessionists. Many advocate keeping the Federal troops in that State to co operate with and protect the Unionists.

The seizure of the vessel with oil, &c., for light houses at Galveston, is considered most dastardly and cowardly. It was effected by one Sherman, with a so-called vigilance committee.

Augusta, Ga., March 18.

The Florida Convention will reassemble in April. Two persons have been arrested for burning the town of Newport, and will probably be hung by the people.

Washington, March 19.

Detroit, Chicago, and Portland have been constituted exchange offices for the French as well as the British mails to be conveyed via Portland and Liverpool or Reviere du Loupe and Liverpool, to take effect the 1st of April next. The Western postmasters will accordingly send letters for France to the present offices of cities as above mentioned instead of New York city.

W. H. Russell, the founder of the Pony Express, has concluded a contract with the Overland Mail Co., transferred by the last Congress. The central route to run the mail and pony from the Mississippi river, connecting with the Overland Co. at Salt Lake.

The accounts of the census marshals in the Confederated States have not yet been settled, as the latter withheld the public money from which the government desired to make the payment.

The State Department is about transferring to the several States a notification of the passage by Congress of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution, which shall become valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, viz: No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

New York, March 18.

The World's Washington despatch states that opinion is universal that there will be an extra session of Congress.

Gov. Roman, the Southern Commissioner, has arrived.

It is rumored that Major Anderson and company have been ordered to Newport, Ky.

Geo. Orfutt, for 15 years chief clerk in the Auditor's office, has resigned, and goes to Montgomery.

The Tribune says the War Department has received a despatch from Maj. Anderson, indorsed by all the officers of Fort Sumter, saying that the Fort cannot be reinforced without 20,000 men.

The Times says the reason for the resignation of Engineer Archibald was the offer of the same post in the Confederated States, and the gift of a furnished house.

Richmond, March 19.

The Committee on Federal Relations to-day reported the proposed amendment to the Constitution. It is Franklin's substitute changed by using the expression "involuntary servitude," instead of "persons sold to slavery."

The rights of foreigners are not to be impaired by congressional and territorial law or the preexisting law of Mexico.

In territory hereafter to be acquired, involuntary servitude, except for crime, is prohibited north of 36° 30', but shall not be prohibited by Congress or any territorial legislature south thereof.

The third section is altered for somewhat better security of property in transit.

The fifth section prohibits the importation of slaves from places beyond the limits of the United States.

The sixth section makes verbal changes in remuneration for fugitives by Congress, and the clause relative to securing privileges and immunities.

The seventh section prohibits the elective franchise and the right to hold office to persons of the African race.

Eighth—That none of the amendments, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

The taxation question was debated without action. Mr. Randolph concluded his speech.

Washington, March 19.

Senate. — Mr. Douglas's resolution was taken up.

Mr. Clingman thought the policy of the administration that of war; but if the policy is peace, why not announce it? The silence of the administration was proof to him that it was its settled policy to involve it soon in civil war. He had no doubt that orders had gone to the Mediterranean and other distant stations recalling our ships of war, and asked the reason of the collection of such a large armament at New York.

Mr. Grimes said no vessel had been ordered from the Mediterranean.

Mr. Clingman said there could be no doubt that troops were being thrown into distant stations. A number of ships were taking in supplies. He had received information that heavy guns and reinforcements were going South to take possession of the forts of North Carolina, Virginia, and elsewhere. If so, he regarded it as a purpose to make war.

Mr. Clark replied to the allusion to the silence of the Republicans, that nobody knew anything more than what appeared in the inaugural, and gentlemen on the other side could put their own interpretation upon it.

Mr. Clingman thought it extraordinary that gentlemen occupying such positions should not know what the inaugural meant. The country has a right to know what to expect. He could not adopt the views of Mr. Douglas while the facts pointed to war.

Mr. Hale said he knew no more what the Administration intended to do than Mr. Clingman did. He (Hale) had no communication, either verbally or in writing, as to any step of public policy or to a single appointment.

Mr. Clingman thought if Mr. Hale had not been consulted the Administration showed a want of statesmanship.

Mr. Hale agreed to that. [Laughter.] But he was here to represent his State, not the Administration. But he presumed that he should sustain the same relation to it that Mr. Clingman would, viz: To give his cordial support to all patriotic measures which may commend themselves. He (Hale) would endeavor to do the same, and thereby belong to the same party. [Laughter.] When the Administration takes a course contrary to the interests and honor of the country, it should not have his support. He presumed that the President has the judgment, prudence, and courage to stem the storms assailing the ship of state, and thought he had no advice outside the circle of his constitutional advisers.

Mr. Chandler said that the Senator from Kentucky yesterday made a remark about blood-letting, and called it his (Chandler's) doctrine. He was not the author of that doctrine. It was a distinguished son of Virginia and Kentucky, for the latter was then a part of the former. He alluded to Jefferson. The doctrine of the irrepressible conflict was illustrated in the history of Pharaoh and Moses.

The Senator from Kentucky had argued in favor of abandoning the forts and giving up the attempts to enforce the laws, and said that unless this was done Kentucky would go out of the Union. The Senator's disunion platform had been repudiated by three millions of voters. The people have rendered their verdict and the question cannot be reopened. He believed that if the rattle-snake banner was raised in Kentucky, it would have but few supporters in that gallant State.

Mr. Breckinridge explained that in his remarks he referred to the Senator's letter in which it was said the Union was not worth anything without blood-letting. As to Jefferson's language, it was not applicable to the present affairs.

Mr. Simmons offered a substitute for Mr. Douglas's resolution. He spoke in favor of his proposition, and in reply to some remarks of Mr. Clingman he said he was not disposed to force the seceding States back. He presumed they would be sick of their experiment within a year.

Mr. Clingman—That remains to be tested.

Mr. Simmons said the country would settle down in six months, in spite of restless politicians. He had no more idea that the Administration contemplated the invasion of State rights than he does. This was getting to be pretty well understood at the South, and hence new issues and new threats were made, and new positions taken. We shall continue to collect revenue, or the States setting up for themselves will cease to have any business. He believed that the President had as kind and pacific intentions towards these States as any President ever had. He believed that but for the agitation here and elsewhere, they would go about their every day avocations.

Mr. Clingman spoke briefly on the subject of the tariff.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

New York, March 19.

In the case of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, against the North Atlantic Steamship Co., for loss of baggage, a verdict was rendered for the defendants.

A despatch from Savannah says that the New York ships seized there have been released in consequence of the surrender of the arms seized by the New York Police.

A despatch from Washington says R. W. Sanders is appointed postmaster at Memphis. A riot is apprehended when he takes the office, he being objectionable to a large number of secessionists there.

Washington, March 19.

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy expect no answer to their official communication for ten or twelve days. They feel confident, meanwhile, that there will be no collision or change in the military status, in the seceded States.

They have telegraphic assurances from Montgomery that ample arrangements have been made to avoid trouble at Fort Pickens.

Memphis, March 19.

The Arkansas secession ordinance was defeated by 4 majority—nays 39, yeas 35.

Additional Revelations Regarding the Murder of Miller at Jackson, Tenn.—The circumstances of the mysterious murder of young Miller, Cashier of the Union Bank, in Jackson, Tennessee, about two years ago, are familiar to our readers. Since the commission of the terrible crime, every effort on the part of the friends of the murdered man has been made to trace the deed to its author. The Memphis Argus learns that the persons interested have so far succeeded in ferreting out the mystery as to attach suspicion to a well known citizen of Jackson, who, obtaining an intimation of the state of affairs, suddenly disappeared from the community. The name of the person suspected is not given.

Hon. W. C. Anderson.—The popularity of our Representative in Congress among his home people was fully demonstrated on Wednesday evening. It being ascertained that he would reach home by stage on that day, quite a large number of the members of the Working and Business Men's Union Association of this place formed a procession, with music and banners, and marched through a heavy rain to the first tollgate on the Lexington turnpike. At this point the stage was stopped, and Mr. Anderson invited to a seat in an open carriage, drawn by two noble horses. His appearance was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers from the crowd, and a general rush made to grasp him by the hand. The procession was again formed and marched into town, halting under the Union flag pole, where, notwithstanding the heavy and continued rain, a large crowd assembled. Hon. S. S. Fry, in eloquent terms, on behalf of the citizens, tendered Mr. Anderson a hearty welcome home, to which Mr. A. responded in a patriotic and feeling manner. Both speakers were repeatedly cheered during their remarks. Mr. Anderson is, as he has ever been, true to his trust, and devoted to the preservation of the Union. His speech was full of sound counsel and words of cheer and encouragement to the friends of the Union, whom he has so gallantly and consistently represented.

Danville Tribune.

Monster Petition.—The rival applicants for a lucrative position in a Northen city, now at the disposal of the President, were somewhat astonished at hearing that they had an unexpected competitor, whose claims were set forth in a petition to which several thousand names were appended. The genuineness of the document was at first doubted but the signatures were verified, when the person thus endorsed admitted that it was a joke, he having no desire to obtain the office in question, but having affixed the recommendation of himself to a petition in favor of some local measure, sent in here some years since to be presented to Congress, but never used. The gentleman whose hopes had been for a time crushed by this "monster petitition" again took courage, but the faith of many who enjoyed the joke has been weakened in the potency of autographic endorsements of candidates.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

New York, March 16.

The Mohawk and Crusader have gone to the Gulf. The revenue vessels added to the fleet are intended to augment to a respectable coast guard. The Philadelphia will probably be used in case of the evacuation of Fort Sumter to bring its garrison to Old Point Comfort.

Washington, March 15.

The Southern Commissioners do not expect an answer for several days. It is understood the Cabinet now has their mission under consideration.

Great weight is attached in political circles to the declaration of Fessenden in the Senate, that the administration contemplates a policy of peace, and would exercise no authority not strictly in accordance with law, and not until ample time had been taken for the examination of the question in all its bearings.

Lieut. George G. Alexander and Jas. T. Harrison, surgeon in the Navy, were confirmed to-day, and C. Crosby is nominated as Minister to Guatemala. Holloway of Ind., is appointed Commissioner of Patents.

Washington, March 16.

Senate.—Mr. Rice, rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read a supplementary report of the House select committee on Indian trust bonds, in which they say there is not the slightest suspicion that that Senator was implicated in the abstraction, and that anything seeming to be a reflection upon him in their main report was entirely the result of a misapprehension.

Mr. Douglas's resolution, calling for information as to Southern forts, &c., was taken up, when it was moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Douglas said he hoped the vote would be permitted to be taken on the resolution.

Mr. Wilson did not wish to suppress debate; he merely made the motion as a test question.

Mr. Douglas had heard it intimated that one or two Senators designed to speak.

At the suggestion of Mr. Powell the consideration of the resolution was passed over till Monday.

Mr. Hunter inquired of Mr. Fessenden when it was probable the Senate would be enabled to adjourn.

Mr. Fessenden said he had no knowledge on the subject. He did hear that a member of the Cabinet had said in a few days.

Mr. Mason moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution relative to quartering troops in Washington.

Mr. Fessenden moved to go into executive session, which prevailed—27 to 10.

The Senate afterwards adjourned.

Montgomery, Ala., March 16.

H. C. Jones and Nicholas Davis have been elected to Congress to supply vacancies. Congress adjourned to-night till the second Monday in May.

New York, March 18.

The Charleston correspondent of the Herald says the new tariff and Constitution are unsatisfactory.

The floating battery will be moved on Monday, but not toward Sumter.

A Washington despatch to the Herald reports that Maj. Anderson informed the Government that if reinforcements be intended, South Carolina would immediately fill the channels and render communication by water impossible.

The Cabinet are considering measures relative to the seizure of the revenue cutter by Texas.

It is understood that the Administration has sent secret agents to different European governments to inform them of the future policy of this Government, thus forestalling and defeating the objects of the Southern Confederacy in sending their commissioners. The same course will be pursued relative to Mexico.

The Cabinet, as soon as the Southern forts affair is settled, will take into consideration the collection of the revenue. All are known to agree that it should be collected, but the manner is the trouble.

Mr. Fay will probably be continued Minister to Switzerland. It is said Corwin has accepted the Mexican mission. Sherman has left for Ohio.

Wm. A. Howard will be postmaster at Detroit.

New York, March 18.

The Herald's Washington despatch states that Lieut. Putnam has arrived from Texas with despatches from Col. Waite, who has been instructed to withdraw from Texas and was concentrating his troops at Indianola. Col. W. will remain till all the troops have left. All stores and munitions of war were in the hands of the Texas Commissioners, who allowed the necessary supplies to send the troops out of the State. The military post on Brazos Island was surrendered by Lieut. Thompson to Gen. Nichols, first insisting that the flag should be saluted. He had only fifteen men.

The steamer Arizona was ordered by her owners to wait at Indianola until after the steamer Gen. Rusk, which had Gen. Nichols on board, should pass her for Brazos, in order that the arsenal should not take out the news of the intentions of the Texans. The Texas Rangers are stationed from Brazos to Brownsville, and it is anticipated that they will attempt to prevent the Government troops from taking away stores and artillery.

Washington, March 18.

Official despatches from the East India squadron say that one of the vessels has been despatched to Ningpo for the purpose of finding out if possible the pirates who recently captured two American vessels.

The Pacific mail brought no information relative to the missing sloop-of-war Levant.

The last remittances from any of the seceded States, on account of the customs, were received toward the close of February—about $900 drafts on balances previously to secession, and through other than from customs; it is said they are honored in those States with the exception of Louisiana.

Washington, March 18.

The Postoffice Department has been notified by contractors that the cheap one cent stamped envelopes, combining the new improvements of the dissolving lines, are now ready for distribution. They are chiefly intended for circulars, and are issued in response to memorials from publishers.

Washington, March 18.

Senate.—The credentials of David Wilmot were presented. He was afterwards sworn in and took his seat.

The joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting Congress to call a convention for amendments to the Constitution, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Douglas's resolution was taken up and Mr. Breckinridge spoke upon it.

Mr. Breckinridge said: In the present anxious and distracted condition of the country, the Senate should not adjourn without expressing an opinion on the existing state of affairs, and giving some advice tending to allay public apprehension. Opinions seemed divided as to the meaning of the inaugural. He was free to confess, and gratified to do so, that its general expressions are for harmony and the prevention of bloodshed, but the policy which the President says he deems it his duty to pursue must result in bloodshed, unless essentially modified. The leading idea of the Inaugural, very clearly set forth, is, that the President does not recognize, in any sense, the existence of another Confederacy, but that he regards all proceedings and acts in the seceding States either insurrectionary or revolutionary, and that it is his purpose, to the extent of his power, to enforce the laws in all the States, including those States which have withdrawn. The inference is irresistible. To whatever extent force or invasion is necessary to collect duties on imports, and to maintain possession of and occupy the forts, force is to be employed, by construing it to be his constitutional duty. It is true that the President has qualified his declaration by saying, "The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view to the peaceful solution of our national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathy and affection."

He, Breckinridge, took his qualifications to mean that he will not undertake to execute the laws or to hold the forts and other places, when within the withdrawing States, excepting where circumstances show his ability to do so, and that he will not undertake to force those functions because it would be irritating and make the hopes of a peaceful solution more doubtful. Then the policy would be that which would prevent irritation and bloodshed. The President conceived it his duty to hold, possess, and occupy the forts and collect the duties on imports, to be modified by the necessities of the case which may surround him, otherwise his policy would be simple and easy.

Looking at Fort Sumter, what were the reasons for the rumored evacuation. Not political, but military reasons. Not, because in the opinion of the Administration, the fort would irritate the public mind and render conciliation and harmony doubtful, but because the naval power does not exist to penetrate to that point. Unless the purpose of the President was to use force, so far as was necessary, he would, if his object was purely conciliation, withdraw the troops for political and not military reasons.

Thus he thought he was justified in construing the Inaugural to mean that the President will hold the forts and other places within the Confederate States, and collect the duties on imports to the extent of his power, and if there is any modification, it will be because of his inability, and not because he would be willing to withdraw the troops for the purpose of producing conciliation and peace in the public mind.

The character of the Cabinet was not such as to induce the belief that force would not be used. Every member, except one is understood to favor coercion, if it becomes necessary to reduce the South to subjugation. The very organization of the Senate, and opinions cautiously expressed by Republicans here, show that their purpose is to maintain the authority of the Federal Government over the withdrawn States by force, if necessary.

In the formation of the standing committees there was scarcely a Chairman of any one of them whose known opinion was not in favor of this policy. The country should not be deceived. What was meant by peace and conciliation? How was it to be maintained? He desired to know it. As sincerely as he desired the union of all the States, he had seen no measure of practical policy which tends to produce the result.

We are in constant danger of collision and bloodshed. For the sake of the political and material interests of the country, the support of the credit and the general prosperity, let us establish some leading principle.

Montgomery, March 18.

The tariff bill reported last week was not passed into a law. It will be up for action when Congress again meets.

The Commissioners to Europe—Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, A. Dudley Mann, and P. F. Root, of Louisiana—were about leaving for New Orleans, and will sail from thence to Havana to take the English steamer which leaves that port on the 27th inst. for Southampton.

New Orleans, March 18.

Fort Brown and Ringold Barracks, at Brazos Santiago, have virtually surrendered to the Texan authorities. The entire evacuation will take place on the 20th. Possession will then be taken by the Texan troops, who have enlisted for six months.

A resolution passed the Convention unanimously tendering their thanks to Gen. Twiggs.

An ordinance submitting the permanent Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection was defeated in the Convention.

Col. Ben McCullough passed through Mobile on Saturday en route for Richmond to purchase arms for Texas. He goes also to Montgomery with a view to induce President Davis to order a regiment of mounted riflemen for the protection of the frontier.

St. Louis, March 18.

After several days' balloting for United States Senator, Mr. Green's name was withdrawn to-day and Waldo H. Johnson was nominated instead, who was elected on the 2d ballot. The vote was as follows—whole vote 145—necessary to a choice 73—Johnson received 80, Doniphan 36, English 29.

Charleston, March 18.

The Courier of to-day learns from a despatch received by a mercantile house here, that proper officers at the Custom house at Havre have notified merchants that ships from seceded States will be admitted on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag.

Richmond, March 18.

The subject of equality of taxation caused an excited debate in the Convention to-day between Eastern and Western members. A communication from the Maryland Commissioners, on the subject of a Border State Conference, was referred and ordered to be printed. The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was taken up, and Mr. Randolph made a speech, before the conclusion of which the Convention adjourned.

Washington, March 18.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Charles Francis Adams, of Mass., Minister to England; George P. Marsh, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia; James Watson Webb, of New York, Minister to Turkey; Wm. L. Dayton, of N. J., Minister to France. The last named nomination was confirmed, the rule requiring it to be referred having been suspended as Mr. Dayton was formerly a member of the Senate, and his character therefore sufficiently known without a formal investigation. This is the usual courtesy in such cases.

Fredrika Bremer's Interview with the Pope.—The portraits of the Pope are in general like him; but his full, short, broad countenance has, when seen more nearly, less expression of kindness, and considerably more of self-will and temper, than the portraits exhibit. The glance of the blue eye is lively but not profound, and is deficient in earnestness. The complexion and physique generally, indicate the best of health, a good appetite—and a good cook.

The Pope cast his eye on a written paper which he held in his hand; and, having inquired about my country and place of residence, added, "You have written somewhat?"

Myself—Yes, your Holiness; novels of domestic life, more properly descriptions of life, but in the form of novels.

The Pope—But you are a Catholic?

Myself—No, your Holiness, not a Roman Catholic.

The Pope—Then you must become one. There is no completeness or consequence out of the Catholic Church.

Myself—Permit me, your Holiness, to ask a question.

The Pope—Yes; ask it.

Myself—I love with my whole heart our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. I believe in His divinity; in His redeeming efficacy for me and the whole world; I will alone obey and serve Him. Will your Holiness not acknowledge me as a Christian?

The Pope—For a Christian! Most certainly! But—

Myself—And as a member of the Church of Christ?

The Pope—Yes—in a certain sense; but—but, then, people must acknowledge as true everything which this Church says and enjoins. You ought not, in the meantime, to believe that the Pope sends to hell all who do not acknowledge the infallibility of the Catholic Church. No, I believe that many persons of other creeds may be saved by living according to the truth which they acknowledge. I believe so, most certainly.

Myself—It delights me infinitely to hear this from your Holiness, because I have cherished the hope of finding in your Holiness a more righteous judge as regards these questions than in many other Catholics, who say, "You are not a Christian; you cannot be saved, if you do not, in all respects, believe as we and our Church do."

The Pope—In this they are wrong. But you may see, my daughter, people should be able to give an account of their Christian belief—not believe alone in generals, but believe in the separate parts of a doctrine. It is already something to believe in the second person of the Godhead, and in His incarnation; but it is necessary also to believe in the institution which he founded on earth, otherwise there can be no reality, no faith in him. And people must believe in the Pope. The Pope is Christ's representative on earth. In Sweden people do not believe in Christ and his Church. In Sweden extreme intolerance exists towards those who think different to themselves. The King there has twice endeavored to introduce religious freedom, but they would not have it!

Myself—I know it, your Holiness; but Sweden in former times suffered from Catholics in the country, and old laws still remain unrepealed in consequence. But it will not long be so, I hope. My countrymen will learn to have confidence in the power of truth and of Christianity.

The Pope—Your reigning Queen is Catholic.

Myself—Yes, your Holiness, and the noblest of women, an example to her sex, an ornament to the throne!

The Pope—All Christian princes and people ought to believe on the Pope and obey him. Their not doing so arises from pure pride and a worldly mind. Hence State Churches have arisen. The Emperor of Russia will not acknowledge the Pope because he wishes to be Pope himself. Queen Victoria will not acknowledge the Pope, because she herself will be Popess; and so it is in every country where there is a State Curch. Belief in the Pope, as the head of the Christian Church, is the only rational and consequent thing; it is that alone which leads to unity and clearness. The Church is an organization—a representative monarchy, with its supreme head—a spiritual State. If in a State people will not obey the supreme head, then there can be neither clearness nor order—everything becomes confusion.

The New Patent Law.—In the new patent law, passed at the last Congress, there are important changes which affect the interests of many classes of our citizens. The law allows the patent, except for designs, to exist seventeen instead of fourteen years, and not to be renewed. All patents granted and now in force, previous to the passage of this act, can be extended for seven years from date of expiration, upon the same conditions as have hitherto existed, except in the amount of fees, which are clearly stated in the bill. On filing each caveat the fee is $10; application for a patent, except for design, $15; issuing an original patent $20; re-issue of a patent $30. No withdrawal of a portion of the patent fee in case of rejection. There is no discrimination in regard to the fees against the inhabitants of other countries, except those which discriminate against the United States. Inventors of all countries, with the exceptions mentioned, are placed on the same footing.

The most important change in the law is that which relates to designs, which is highly encouraging and protecting to artists and inventors. Paintings may be patented by artists, and piracy, by copying the best works, be stopped. So may pictures, prints, and artistic designs of every possible description, and no person can use or duplicate the same without the consent of the originator. Architects, draughtsmen, engineers, photographers, and designers may patent their plans and every new specimen of their work; new designs for bank notes, certificates of stocks, bonds, and all combinations of an artistic character may be patented. Any new form of an article may be patented, new patterns, new decorations, and new styles of work, which is a very important provision for the protection of our designers, manufacturers, and traders. Trade marks may be patented, and even the labels affixed to goods. Every new style of article, tool or pattern, used or produced in any trade or profession, may now become the subject of a patent. Patents may be taken out for these things at the following rates: For a patent of 3½ years, $10; for a patent of 7 years, $15; for a patent for 14 years, $30. The new law went into force on the 5th of March.

DIED,

In this city, on the morning of the 16th inst., Mr. Levi Tyler.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Roderick T. Anderson, of Winchester, Va. Winchester, Martinsburg, and Floydsburg Va. papers please copy.

At his residence in Jefferson county, Ky., on the 19th inst., W. C. Winchester, in the 53d year of his age.

THE EARLY PHYSICAL DEGENERACY
OF
AMERICAN PEOPLE.
JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,
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A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical Decline of American People; the Cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption, and Marasmus.

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☞LADIES! you, too, should at once secure a copy of this book.

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will Reflect.

A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in community dooming at least 100,000 youth of both sexes annually to an early grave. Those diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are Nervous Debility, Relaxation, and Exhaustion; Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or a flight of stairs, great palpitation of the Heart; Asthma, Bronchitis, and sore Throat; shaking of the Hands and Limbs; aversion to society and to business or study; dimness of Eyesight; loss of Memory; dizziness of the Head; Neuralgic Pains in various parts of the body; Pains in the Back or Limbs; Lumbago, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion; Irregularity of the Bowels; deranged sections of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhœa or Fluor Albus, &c.; likewise Epilepsy, Hysteria, and Nervous Spasms.

Now, in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred all the above-named disorders, and a host of others not named, as Consumption of the Lungs, and the most insidious and wily form of Consumption of the Spinal Nerves, known as Tabes Dorsales, and Tabes mesenterica, have their seat and origin in diseases of Pelvic Viscera. Hence the want of success on the part of old school practice in treating symptoms only.

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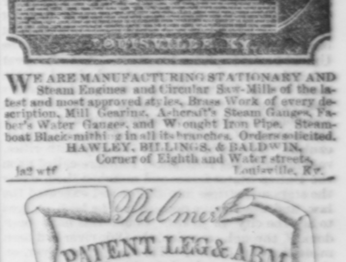

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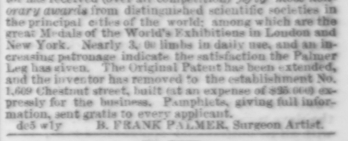

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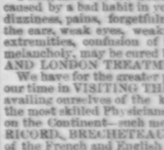

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